The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,636.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

		Rs.	A.
For a year in advance, delivered in Town		52	0
——— including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
——— including postage	„	38	0
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——— including postage		21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6	0
——— including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
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Ten lines and under

		Rs.	A.
First insertion		5	0
Second Ditto	„	2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched, as above, on 17th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ...... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ...... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 692 tons, and 130 H. P., Commander W. McCallum, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, passengers and cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shangai and Yokahama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta	1 and 15
„ Carwar	2 „ 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 „ 18
„ Narakel	5 „ 19	„ Vizagapatam	4 „ 18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	5 „ 19
„ Colombo	21	„ Madras	10 „ 24
„ Galle		„ Negapatam	11 „ 25
„ Negapatam	10 and 24	„ Galle	14
„ Madras	15 „ 30	„ Colombo	28
„ Coconada	17 „ 2	„ Tuticorin	29
„ Vizagapatam	18 „ 3	„ Narakel	18 and
„ Bimlipatam	18 „ 3	„ Carwar	19 „ 1
Arrive Calcutta	20 „ 5	Arrive Bombay	20 „ 4

The Steam Ship *Cashmere* 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander P. McCorkindale, will be despatched as above, on the 1st June, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neigherries may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

[illegible] for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the [illegible] the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, [illegible] leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at [illegible] undermentioned Bunders:—

[illegible] from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„	Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th instant. From Cochin she will continue her voyage to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta returning the same route.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 21st May 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months:—

May 24th.
June 9th and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "SALSETTE," (1,491 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain A. Parish, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 24th inst. at 10 A. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 22nd instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 5 P. M. on 22nd instant.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, 23rd, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on FRIDAY morning.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of JUNE 1867, at 3 in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifth Call of Rupees 500 (five hundred) per share is due this day, on the shares of the above Company, payable at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Meadow Street, and that interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. will from this day be charged on all unpaid calls.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10-0 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the capital Stock of the Corporation, for the year ending 31st December 1866, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after the 22nd instant.

The transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 22nd instant inclusive.

J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 4th June at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, confirming the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 18th instant.

1st. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to distribute the sum of Rs. 400 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and Paid-up Capital of the Company, in the proportion of Rs. 150 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the Paid-up Capital.

2nd. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place the money thereby realized shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class......£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class......£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Coburn, will be despatched on the 5th June.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Australian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class......£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class......£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Linen Collars.
½ „ Under-Vests.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Colored do.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
1 „ Colored do. do.
1 (one) Overland Suit.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.

1 Scarf Ring.
1 Walking Stick.
1 Umbrella.
1 Binocular Glass.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Dressing Bag.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Opera Hat.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Lt.
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.
Agents Barque *Aoa*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they came to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "NYANZA," arrived from Mauritius, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Nyanza*.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "DAPHNE," from London, are requested to send boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Miles will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER Ship "JOHN BRIGHT," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside, immediately, for their respective goods as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain N. T Marquand will not be responsible for the Contents or Condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck

BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE,
Agent for Ship *John Bright*.

Marine Lane, 20th May 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of PASSOO JAIRAZ KHUTAO PURSHOTUM and JEWARAZ RAMDASS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, and Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Honorable the SITTING JUDGE in Chambers on FRIDAY the 24th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, that the abovenamed Insolvents be permitted to Trade upon their giving up all claims on his Estate for maintenance, and agreeing for one year to pay over to the trustees of their Estate for the benefit of the general body of Creditors one-half of the joint earnings of the Insolvents in excess of the sum of Rupees Two hundred and fifty per mensem.—Dated this 8th day of May 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES.—FOR SALE—Two Milner's Fire Proof Safes the property of the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI BANK in Liquidation. For particulars apply to JAMES WINDRAM Agent for the Liquidators, 10, Rampart Row.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA AND BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANIES.—NOTICE.—The above Railway Companies give Notice that they are prepared to quote through Rates from Stations on one Company's system to places on the other.

For particulars apply to Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Boree Bunder and B. B. and C. I. Railway at Grant Road Stations.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
J. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, AND BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANIES, through Passenger Service between Boree Bunder (G. I. P.) Mahim and Bandorah (B. B. & C. I.) Stations:—

On and from MONDAY 20th May 1867 a through mixed service train will, each day, leave

Boree Bunder	at 2-15 P. M.
Arrive Byculla	at 2-30 „
„ Mahim	at 2-55 „
„ Bandorah	at 3-5 „

W KNOX,
General Traffic Manager G. I. P.
J. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager B. B. & C. I.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—ON FRIDAY next, the 24th instant, a Special Train will run from Bombay to Narell for the convenience of persons spending the ensuing Holidays at Matheran.

TIME BILL.

		P. M.
Bombay	Dep.	2-30
Byculla	„	2-47
Tannah	„	3-31
Callian	„	4- 7
Budlapoor	„	4-32
Narell	Arr.	5- 0

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st May, 1867.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

AN ENGLISH Family Residing at Byculla, close to the BYCULLA HOTEL, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to board and lodge with them. Terms Rs. 100 per mensum. For further particulars apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.

Stabling for a Horse and Gharry can be had if required

BANK OF INDIA IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1. To receive the Report of the Liquidators.
2. To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Gray who has resigned.

J. D. ROBINSON } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI }

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

NOTICE.—The QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY occurring on FRIDAY next, the undermentioned Banks will be closed on that day, and SATURDAY, 24th and 25th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited.)
H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

NOTICE.—During my temporary absence from Bombay, my business will be carried on by Mr. EMIL MEIDINGER, who holds my Power of Attorney and signs my name per procuration.

A. C. GUMPERT.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

MANSFIELD TESTIMONIAL FUND.—It is proposed to place in the Frere Hall a full length Portrait of the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., in commemoration of his services as Commissioner in Sind. Subscriptions towards this object are invited and may be paid into the Agra Bank. Any surplus funds will be devoted to an Educational endowment, or to any other purpose of which the donors may approve.

W. G. HALL, Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
A. E. DENSO,
NAOMUL HOTECHUND, C.S.I.
BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE,
SHAIK ABDOOL GUFFOOR.

Kurrachee, 15th May 1867.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY, the 4th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of Shareholders held on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, viz.:—

1st. That the Western Insurance Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd That Mr. A. E. Ashley be appointed sole Liquidator at a remuneration of 1½ per cent. on the amount distributed and that no security be required.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. (Limited)
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secys. & Treasurers Western Insurance Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1867.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Elphinstone Circle, when the following resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st That the Resolution come to at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, instant,—"That Clause 15 of the "Articles of Association of the Company, viz., that in "case the Company should at any time be wound up, it "shall be wound up by the High Court of Judicature, "Bombay, be rescinded," be confirmed.

2nd. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

G. W. TERRY,
Secretary W. I. Hotel Company (Limited.)

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, a new and choice selection of these beautiful works of Art just received per Steamer.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, &c. For Sale, at half the cost price, a quantity of drawing paper, more or less damaged, but well adapted for working Drawings, &c.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

SALOON RIFLES of the best construction just received—Rs. 75.

Ammunition for the above always on hand, per 100 Rounds—Rs. 3-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Books received per "Salsette" and "Madras."

	Rs.	A.
Kneeland's Annual of Scientific Enquiry 1867	6	8
Pearse's Notes on Health	1	8
Winslow (Forbes) on the Influence of Light on Health	4	8
Macbride's Anatomical Outlines of the Horse	5	12
Tennyson's Elaine, illustrated by Gustave Dore	16	0
Dore's Two Hundred Sketches	5	12
Campin's Engineer's Pocket Remembrancer	4	0
Hood's (Thos.) Comic and Serious Poems 2 vols	7	8
Rouse's Practical Man	6	12
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads	6	12
——— Atalanta in Calydon	4	8
——— Chastelard	5	4
Palmer's Book of Praise	3	8
Murray's Hand Book to India—Bombay and Madras	18	0
Ferguson's Modern Styles of Architecture	24	0
——— History of Architecture Vol. 2	32	0
Baldwin on Short Whist	2	8
Moxon's Miniature Poets. *Selections from Tennyson.*	3	12
——— Do. Tupper	3	12
——— Do. Praed	3	12
——— Do. Robt. Browning.	3	12
——— Do. Wordsworth.	3	12
——— Do. Byron	3	12
Aitkin's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols	25	8
Musketry Instruction, *New edition* 1867	0	12
Novello's Part Song Book	1	0
Dixon's New America. 2 vols	22	8
Thring's Law of Joint Stock Companies	12	0
Hardwicke's Phothographic Chemistry, new edition	5	12
Harem Life in Egypt, cheap edition	4	8
Medical Regulations for the Army	1	4
Noad's Student's Text Book—Electricity	8	0
Scott's Poems, Globe edition, morocco	9	8
Chambers's Book-keeping by Inglis	1	4
De la Motte's Ornamental Alphabets	3	0
——— Modern Alphabets	3	0
Weal's Series, Pneumatics	1	4
Hardwicke's Peerage	0	12
——— House of Commons	0	12
——— Baronetage	0	12
Lankester's Half Hours with the Microscope	3	0
Owen Meredith's Lucile	4	8
Hamilton's Pianoforte Tutor	3	0
Lyell's Elements of Geology	13	8
——— Principles do. vol. 1	12	0
Last days of Rammohun Roy by Miss Carpenter	5	12
Bengal Army List, April	6	0
Year Book of Facts 1867	3	0
Tropical Resident at Home	3	0
Piazzi Smyth's Life and Work at the Great Pyramid	42	0
Trench's (Dean) Studies of the Gospels	8	0
Mandsley's Physiology and Pathology of the Mind	12	0
Stevens on Stowage, enlarged edition	15	0
Hardwicke's Crown Peerage 1867	3	12

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

CLEARANCE SALE.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, AND HATTERS, &c., &c.

ON and after MONDAY the 6th instant, we will show the whole of our remaining Stock of Fancy Goods, and in order to effect a CLEARANCE previous to the APPROACHING MONSOON, the Goods will be offered at greatly reduced prices. Every article is of superior quality, and we respectfully invite the attention of our constituents:—

Fancy Silks, (Stripes and Checks) from	Rs.	2-0	to	6-8
Plain Colored Lyon's Glace's		3-0	to	7-0
Broche Grenadines		1-4	to	1-8
Worsted Grenadines		0-14	to	1-0
Woollen Dress Stuffs		0-6	to	1-0
French Merino, Black		3-0	to	6-8
Colored French Merinoes		2-8	to	5-0
Black French Twills and Cobourgs		0-12	to	1-0
French Muslins		0-8	to	1-0
Black Barege Robes (slightly damaged) from		5-0		
Grenadine Shawls		5-8	to	10-8
Woollen and Silk Shawls		8-0	to	25-0
Best English and French Chintzs				
Ladies' Cotton and Thread Hose per doz.		15-0	to	20-0
Childrens' Cotton and Thread Socks		3-0	to	8-0
Ladies' India Gauze Vests		25-0	to	35-0
Childrens' Do. Do. Do.		16-0	to	20-0

FLANNELS.

Saxony, Lancashire and Imitation Welsh	14-0	to	2-0
White and Colored Finest Saxony 6/4 wide at	3-8	to	4-12
Blankets 5/4 to 12/4 from	6-0	to	30-0
Counterpanes and Quilts	6-0	to	10-8
Furniture Chintz (in pieces of 28 yards.)	14-0	to	25-0
Damasks and Moreens	1-0	to	2-0
Linen Table Cloths (all sizes) from	6-0	to	30-0

The remaining portion of our Millinery Stock will be cleared out, at very considerable reductions.

Ribbons (all colors and widths) from 4as. to Rs 1-8 per yard.

A small assortment of Kids Gloves slightly damaged from......Rs. 1-0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Dress Hats, white Hats, Fawn Hats	Rs.	8-8	to	14-0
Felt Hats an endless variety		3-8	to	8-8
Air Chamber Helmets		10-0	to	15-0
Pugrees from		2-8	to	10-8

A liberal discount allowed to purchasers for charitable purposes.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL to the late Colonel PATRICK STEWART, C. B., Royal Engineers (Bengal).—The friends of the late Col. Patrick Stewart are informed that SUBSCRIPTIONS to the proposed MEMORIAL to that officer will be received by Major J. U. Champain, R.E., No. 5, John-street, Adelphi, London; at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s, 55, Parliament-street, Westminster; at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s, Bombay; or at Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s Calcutta, where also all particulars may be ascertained.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co, who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.

20th May 1867. JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Mr. P E. BENDIR, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Liquidators Report on the progress of the liquidation.
2. To consider a letter addressed to the undersigned by Mr. P E. Bendir, tendering his resignation of the Office of Liquidator.

W. GILBERT, } Liquidators.
SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE, }

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 7½ per cent. (seven and a half per cent.) will be paid on and after the 1st June next to all Indian Creditors on this Estate who have signed the Trust Deed and who have rendered their claims to the Trustees on and before this date, in terms of the advertisement of the 11th April last, provided all such claims have been admitted by the Trustees and are verified by affidavit of the Creditors before the aforesaid 1st June.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY.—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.

OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENESSY'S Brandy......Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 22½
No. 11, Meadow Street. H & A. BERENS.

THE WET DOCK COMMITTEE will be happy to receive and consider any information calculated to throw light on the general question as to the expediency, or otherwise of Wet Docks for Bombay, and any suggestions or criticisms in respect of the particular scheme proposed by Mr. Russell Aitken.

Persons willing and able to assist the Committee in this way are requested to be so good as to communicate with the undersigned.

E. PRATT,
Secretary, Wet Dock Committee.

Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

FANCY SOAPS.—MERCHANTS would find it to their interest to send their indents for Fancy Soaps through their Correspondents in England to the undersigned, whose WHITE WINDSOR, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY and GLYCERINE SOAPS are now sent by them, under various brands, to all parts of the World. Orders sent direct and accompanied by instructions for payment in London, promptly attended to, and on better terms than those of any other House in the Trade.

Paton, and Charles, Soap Works,
148, Wapping, London, E.

CHINA TEAS.—By the last China Mail a Consignment of TEAS, of the new season, and of the same special selection and qualities as have hitherto met with such high approval.

FINEST SOUCHONG.
„ SOUCHONG AND HYSON.
„ SOUCHONG AND PEKOE.
„ SOUCHONG PEKOE AND HYSON.
„ POUCHONG.
„ FLOWERY PEKOE.
„ ORANGE PEKOE.
„ HYSON.

In packets of 1 lb. and boxes of 7 lbs. each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, at Noon on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

H. M.'s Sloops "FALKLAND," "CLIVE," and Schooner "GEORGIANA," as they stand on the day of sale. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES MACALISTER is authorized to SIGN OUR FIRM per procuration from this date.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital		£250,000 0 0
Reserved Fund	£222,346 10 11	
Suspense Accounts	93,514 10 1	
		315,861 1 0
Total Accumulated Funds		2,510,139 0 0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments		652,127 11 10
FIRE BUSINESS.		
The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to		£240,783 9 10
During the Year 1866 the Premiums amounted to	£336,011 8 0	
Dedecting Re-Insurances	55,467 17 8	
The Nett Premiums are		280,543 10 4
Exhibiting an Increase of		£39,760 0 6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to		£190,192 6 4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FRESH STORES., from CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and GILLON & Co.—Younger's Beer in good order.

A few M. M. Aprons R. A. and mark M. Jewels, Irish Constitutions, R. A. Regulations, Masonic Songs and Odes, by Bro. C. H. Cowie. Orders for Miscellaneous goods attended to carefully and promptly.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow,

DWYER & Co.,
No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are required to pay a CALL of Rupees 700 on each Share held by them in the above Company, and that we have appointed the same to be paid as follows:—

1st Instalment of Rs. 300 per share on the 1st May next.
2nd Instalment of Rs. 200 „ on the 1st July „
3rd Instalment of Rs. 200 „ on the 1st Sept. „
Rs. 700

The said Calls will be received at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and unless the same be paid at the times above appointed, NOTICE is hereby given that proceedings will be at once taken against the defaulting shareholders.

ARDASHIR JAMSHIDJEE,
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETTNA,
C. RUSTOMJEE SETTNA,
Liquidators, Albert Insurance Co., in Liquidation.

N. B.—The above is a Marine Insurance Company only, and has no connection with any other Companies bearing similar names.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, lately carrying on business under the name, style, and firm of MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Honorable the sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 24th day of May 1867, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the leave of the Court that the abovenamed insolvents be permitted to trade upon their undertaking, to give up all claims on their Estate for maintenance, and agreeing for one year to pay over to the Trustees of their Estate for the benefit of the general body of their Creditors one-half of the net profits made by them respectively, after deducting from such profits the sum of Rupees 1,000 per mensem for personal expenditure.—Dated this 7th day of May 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attornies to the Trustees.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

Bombay. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned COTTON PRESSES, the property of the Local Committee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION and sold to the highest bidder at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Wurdah District, on the 7th proximo at 11 A.M.

1. Hassard Half Press.
2 Forbes do.

F. H. B. BROOKE,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Wurdah, the 16th May, 1867.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Agent's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY the 29th May 1867, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1866.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration; and to amend the following Clause of the Deed:—

"That for the future the qualification of the Directors be fixed to the ownership of 5 shares each, instead of the ownership of 10 Shares each as provided by Clause 61 of the Deed of co-partenership."

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 29th May 1867, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

KOUSANIC TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIC TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanic Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napolian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for arge or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a sh[illegible] from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

NOTICES.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of ASSETS of the above Corporation, at the rate of Rs. 7 per Share, will be made at the Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, from 12 to 4 P. M. daily until the 31st idem.

Shareholders will be required to produce the receipts granted to them in exchange for Certificates of Shares, or the Allotments and Memoranda.

A. ROONAN, } Liquidators.
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, }

Bombay, 7th May 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

SALOON RIFLES AND MONTE CHRISTO PISTOLS.—ROSSELET & Co. beg most respectfully to invite the attention of the Public to the Saloon Rifles and Monte Christo Pistols, that they have received per last Mail Steamer.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, Iron Merchants, have always in stock:—

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Lead Pipes.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.

Daily expected per "CITY OF AMOY," Galvanized Corrugated Iron Rain Water Pipes.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 8th May 1867.

MRS. BLOMFIELD, DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, 25, Meadow Street, opposite the New Oriental Bank. Orders of every description promptly executed, at strictly moderate charges.

N. B.—Ladies' own materials made up.

IT being considered desirable to shorten the usance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned hereby give notice that from 1st January 1867, their Branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. U. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
J. OUSELEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.
J. C. PARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
G. PIETSCH,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
R. O. SAWERS,
For the National Bank of India, Limited.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
„ Birdseye „
„ Cut Cavendish.
„ Returns Tobacco.
York River „
Carolina Rose.

Havana Tobacco.
Persian „
Latakiah „
Oronoko „
Imperial „
Smoking Mixture.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,

Bombay—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Kurrachee—Messrs. McIver & Co.
Madras—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Colombo, Ceylon—Messrs. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Rangoon—Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

And Sold Retail by the principal Storekeepers and Dealers in India, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, China, Japan, and throughout the world.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL and other Scientific Instruments. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. invite attention to their stock of Rain Gauges, Barometers, and other Philosophical instruments, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

Rain Gauges, Cassellas plain.
Do. Dr. Livingstone's Portable, with Maximum, Minimum, and ordinary Thermometers, in Cases.
Aneroid Barometers, for the pocket, and of a larger size with scales of altitude to 10,000 feet.
Marine Barometers.
Sun Dials on Marble Slabs with detonating Guns for noon.
Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers.
Maximum and Minimum Thermometers Cassella's Patent, requiring no Magnet.
Solar Thermometers in Vacuum Tubes.
Dr. Aitken's Clinical Thermometers.
Pocket, Bath, and other Thermometers.
Galvanic and Magnetic Batteries.
A new Blasting Fuse, for exploding with the small Rhumkorff's Battery, Invented by the Chemist of the War Department.
Numerous other Scientific Instruments.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

ROGERS & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR—

Endoscopes.
Richardson's Anæsthetic Ether Spray Apparatus.
India Rubber Ear Protectors for Catarrh in the Ears.
Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, for children.
Dr. Hamilton's Oil of Argemone Mexicana, for Cholera.
Solution of Glonoine, 5 per cent.
Pancreatine, for emulsing Cod Liver Oil.
Pancreatine Globules.
Pancreatine Emulsion (Dr. Dobel's).
Pepsine Globules and Lozenges.
Digitaline Granules.
Chloroform, Ether, and Turpentine Globules.
Bismuthi Ammonio-Citras, Soluble, dose, 5 grains.
True Goa Powder, not procurable elsewhere.
Cod Liver Oil with
Iodide of Iron,
Iron and Quinine,
Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.
Quinine.
Strychnia.
Physostigma.
Hydr, Bichlor.
Cod Liver Dragees.
Datura Tatula Cigars for Asthma.
Wourari Poison.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

DOBBS, KIDD & Co.'s STATIONERY—The best Stationery manufactured, at London prices, see our Catalogue sent free by Post to any part of India.

SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

CONCERT FLUTES—OF BEST COCOAWOOD with 8 German Silver Keys and Mountings on the Old system, in case complete......Rs. 50

NEW PATENT PERFECT FLUTES of the following description, viz., the Instrument is 27 inches in length, made of the finest Cocoawood, prepared and seasoned for hot climates: it has nine solid silver keys, including the two long open keys for C sharp and C natural; the embouchure has a tuning slide with silver sheath, and is mounted with a solid silver engine turned cap, the rings, mountings, &c., are of beautiful finish, and all in pure silver; each Flute has two cork joints, and is contained in a strong Mahogany Box lined with velvet and bound in brass 150

SOLID SILVER BHŒM FLUTE, with covered keys, and upon the latest improved method; each hole is covered with a spring key, which is sure to fit *air tight* thus avoiding the trouble and care of fitting the fingers precisely in the required position to produce the notes; these are the most perfect flutes ever manufactured, they have a pure, rich, round tone, and are easy to play upon; they are beautiful solo instruments, and are best adapted for Flute and Piano Duets, complete in case...... 300

⁂ *This Instrument would form a handsome present to a Gentleman Amateur.*

ORDINARY D FLUTES for beginners, made of well seasoned dark wood with one key and metal rings, with Instruction book...... 10

CLARIONETS in B flat, C, or E flat Cocoawood, with 14 German Silver keys, or rings on pillars, with all the newest improvements, each...... 85

CLARIONETS ditto, old system, without pillars, with 14 Metal Keys, no case each...... 40

CLARIONETS ditto, with double tubing, Electro-Silver, each 130

BŒHM CLARIONET, Rudall and Rose's Patent. One of the most perfect Clarionets, ever finished ... 150

METAL CASED CLARIONETS.

These Instruments are specially manufactured for the use of Military Bands in India being one Wood Tube inside another of light metal, thereby giving the soft sweet tone of the Wood Clarionet without the risk of splitting, so common to Wood Instruments in this country.

These Clarionets have the full number of keys mounted on French pillars and fittings complete in a brass bound Oak Case; the prices are only a small per centage in advance of the Wood Clarionet.

E FLAT AND F FLUTES.

Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys Rs. 30 & 25

PICCOLOS IN D, E FLAT, AND F.

Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys 10

All of the above with *Tuning Slide and Screw Cork.*

FIFES IN B FLAT, OR C.

Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys, and Mountings, and *Tuning Slide* 18

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

CORNOPEONS—The finest now in use are those by COURTOIS, the celebrated maker of all the principal Band Instruments in the world. A large stock of Instruments, by this celebrated maker, always kept in stock; price of Brass Cornet, with the improved water key, in case complete...... 125

A fine collection of ordinary Cornets, of strong manufacture, powerful in tone, and remarkably easy to sound, ranging in prices from 50 to 100 Rs. each, *Cash.*

CORNOPEONS, highly finished, of the best possible construction, treble plated by the Electro process; very rich tone, suitable for Solo Drawing or Room Instruments, complete in cases from 125

TRUMPETS.—In F. Long Bell, 3 Pistons and Crooks. 120

Trumpet (Regulation) 30

Bugles of the new regulation pattern, each with cord and tassel complete...... 28

CHROMATIC ATTACHMENTS, for converting the above Bugle into good and efficient Bank Instruments; any ordinary bugler may render essential service in the full Band with one of these Instruments, they can be played in perfect tune and in the most difficult music, each...... 28

FRENCH HORNS,—with 3 Pistons, and 10 Crooks strongly fitted up in Black Boxes, with Mouth pieces, Desk, &c., complete...... 150

BARITONES;—SAX HORNS AND TENORS.—Baritone Chromatic Horn in B flat, with 3 Pistons, sometimes called "Alt-Horn," and is in the same pitch as Tenor Trombone in B flat...... 135

Baritone Tuba (or Alt-Horn) in B flat with 3 Pistons. This Instrument is universally used in Military Bands. 130

Baritone Tuba in C, 3 Pistons, with B flat slide Bell upwards; suitable for Cavalry Regiments...... 130

TENORS.—Chromatic Horn in F and E flat, with 3 Pistons. This instrument takes the place of the French Horn for Brass Bands, and has a tone similar to that instrument. Sometimes called "Alt Horn"......

Tenor Chromatic Horn in E flat and D flat with 3 Pistons. Sometimes called "Alt Horn"...... 130

Sax Horn (Tenor) in F and E flat...... 120

Baritone, also termed Clavicord and Tenor Horn, in B flat or C...... 130

Alt-Horn in F, E flat, or D flat...... 125

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co., Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 24, Meadow Street. Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER ALLAN, Tailor and Outfitter, 17 Apollo Street, Fort, has authorised Mr. WILLIAM OGG to receive monies and sign bills on his account during his absence in England from this date.

Bombay, 21st May, 1867. ALEX. ALLAN.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office, Church Lane, No. 3, on THURSDAY the 30th Instant at 3 P.M.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th May 1867.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to recommend the Public providing themselves with a safe remedy for Cholera and Dysenteric complaints. The following have been found most useful:—

Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne (the original).
Treacher and Co's. Anti-Cholera Mixture.
[This proved an invaluable specific in alimentary derangements, and no large Company or House should be without it where there are many employés.]
Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixture, with and without Opium.
Warburg's Fever Tincture.
Pogson's Dysentery and Diarrhœa Powder.

T. & Co. would also advise householders to use about their premises a disinfectant. The undermentioned have been found useful:—

Condy's Fluid.
Sir W. Burnett's Fluid.
McDougall's Powder.
And Beaufoy's Concentrated Solution of Chloride of Soda and Lime, &c., &c.

TO CIGAR and Cheroot Smokers. Recently received. A supply of the finest Manillas.

No. 1 CIGARS and Cheroots;
No. 2 CIGARS and Cheroots;
No. 3, 4, and 5, CIGARS only.

The above have been remarked upon by experienced connoisseurs for their excellent quality. (The previous supplies of another brand selling at a liberal reduction for cash.) TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received, by last Overland Mail, a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY, by far the most extensive and best selected ever offered in Bombay.

BRACELETS,
Of Plain Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety or elegant designs.

BROOCHES.
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

CHAINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Guard and Albert.

CHARMS,
For the Watch Chain.

EARRINGS,
Plain and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
For Ladies or Gentlemen.

NECKLETS AND NECK CHAINS,
Of elegant and novel Patterns.

GOLD PENCIL CASES,
By Mordan & Co., (a very pretty assortment of the newest patterns.)

RINGS.
Wedding, Plain, and Jewelled Guard (of the latter some very pretty and inexpensive) Single and Clustered Jewels.

SCARF RINGS,
Of several Patterns.

SCARF PINS,
Plain Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS,
Collar and Breast.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

(Among the new stock, a few complete sets in velvet lined Morocco cases, of Collar and Breast Studs, and Wrist-links, in Plain 18 Carat Gold. (Very neat and elegant—suitable for presentation.)

SNUFF BOXES,
Silver Gilt, and Gold, elegantly chased, &c. &c. &c.

The extent of the stock renders full details undesirable The inspection of purchasers is invited.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market dull; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,600 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	5 p ct	Bank of Bombay	76 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	[illegible] per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 p	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	60 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	11 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	200	25		China Bank	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	13½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	15 per cent.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation
500,000	200	200		Indian Peninsular London & China B.	15 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank	40 p c. p.m.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India	115 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C	75 p ct pm., ex-di
600,000	200	200		Royal Bank of India	60 per share
****	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	70 pc. share [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

****	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	45 per sh.
,200,000	400	13	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	55 p. share.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	223 per sh.
	£20	£18	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	No quotations.
	£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.	
	£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,450
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	375 per share.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co	1,015 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	750.
100,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,600 per share.
160,000	500	500		Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations
****	....	1,000	....	Western India Ship Co	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼.
Do.	20 days' sight	99¾.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	Demand	216 nominal.
China House Bills	60 days sight	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	87½
" " " " 1842-43	87½
" " " " 1854-55	87½
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	" 105½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" 102
Five and a half per cent.	" 109½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 226
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8-0
Gold Leaf	" 14-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 22ND MAY.

OLD

	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	228 to 230
Dhollera	195 to 200
Bhownuggur	195 to 200
Oomrawuttee	160 to 165
Akote	160 to 165
Compta	190 to 205

NEW.

Oomrawuttee	230 to 235
Akote	230 to 235
Khandeish	225 to 230
Barsee	225 to 230
Dhollera	232 to 235
Bhownuggur	232 to 235
Hingunghat	245 to 248
Broach	240 to 245
Veerawul	220 to 230
Vingorla	235 to 233
Compta	240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned	260 to 262

Ready Sales............1,500 Candies.

Market active—Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Sandwith, Lieut. W. F.. 26th Foot, on leave, from Baroda.

Kirkpatrick, Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, from Neilgherries.

Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel Civil Employ, from Baroda.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 22.

Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel Civil Employ, to Manickwara.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
21	Dionysia Catharina	Sprenhel	Bushire, May 5.
22	Aaron Brown	Harley	Liverpool, Jan. 12.
	Foundling	Varian	Hull, Jan. 17.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee, May 20.

DEPARTURE.

May.			
22	Indus	Hicks	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Water Witch*, J. F. Brown, bound to Calcutta.

Ship *Therese Teilgens*, J. D. Swell, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *The Picture*, Gillies, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Morning Star*, for Liverpool.

Ship *A. O. A.*, for Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1065 Aaron Brown, Harley. (c. l. May 22)
474 A. O. A.—The London, Asiatic & American Co. (c. l. May 22)
385 Adolf Fredholm, Fredholm—Captain. (c. l. May)
611 Alicia, Sawyers—W. Nicol & Co.
103 Apelles, McLay—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Apr'l 10)
1153 Astracena, Wilson—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 30)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1319 Bayard, Jackson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. April 15)
1367 Benares, Noyes—Captain. (c. l. May 7)
1378 Becherdass Ambaidass, Mossop—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1404 Bombay, Winckler—B. & B. S. S. Co
474 Camila, Minto—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. May 18)
1213 Cestrian, McGerry—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. May 7)
1170 Cherwell, Hawe—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 18)
477 Chrysis, Hedley—Captain. (c. l. May 18)
990 City of Madras, Graham—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
653 Clarendon, Stewart—W. Nicol & Co.
1087 Daphne, Miles—B. & A. Hormusjee.
570 Dudbrook, Peacon—Captain. (c. l. May 21)
1363 Duncairn, Finlay—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee (c. l. May 17)
1178 Evelyn Bosg—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 29)
984 Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co. (c. l. April 18)
384 Fredrica, Blyth—Jamsetjee D. (c. l. May 20)
1207 G. A. Holt, Johnson. (c. l. May 14)
1165 Gatineau, Cummings—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1247 Lady Palmerston, Baumson—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. April 6)
1140 Maha Lukshami, Stewart (c. l. May 20)
1207 Maritana, Greetham—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1095 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Lyon Brothers. & Co. (c. l. May 9)
560 Nyanza, Courts—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)
1000 Oriental, Sondergron—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1250 P. Pendleton, Pendleton. (c. l. May 2)
1759 Persia Ellison—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. May 20)
881 Princess Sowawutty—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1195 Queen of England, Nolam—Captain. (c. l. April 2)
1187 Rescue, Messervy—Dubash. (c. l. April 18)
578 Richmond, Wilber—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 1)
1385 Royal Adelaide, Robbins—Lawrence & Co (c. l. April 26)
1150 Sarah Sands, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 8)
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—Lawrence & Co.
1178 Thomas Seddon, Ritson—John Clover & Co.
941 Vimeira, Green—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
1225 Western Belle, Vallitine—Lawerence & Co. (c. l. May 8)

FOR SUEZ.

544 Muscat Merchant, Ward—S. Lall Md. (c. l. April 8)

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

898 Stunchar, Oman. (c. l. April 30)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

965 Salsette (s), Parish—P. & O. Co. (c. l. May 28)

FOR HONGKONG.

677 John Bright (s), Mackenzie—B. F. Cama. (c. l. May 13)

FOR HAVRE.

526 Gloucester, Butcher—B. V. and Lucius. (c. l. May 10)
846 Lord Macaulay, Cary—Blacwell & Co. (c. l. May 12)
904 Northam (s), McCulloch—P. & O. Co. (c. l. May 20)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Gazelle, Nacoda—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 20)

FOR MALABAR COAST.

441 Lord Elphinstone (s), —B. C. & R. S. N. Co. (c. l. May 21)

FOR CALCUTTA.

1800 Ticonderoga, Rice—Hajee M. Sedick. (c. l. May 21)

FOR KURRACHEE.

536 Penang (s), McCallum—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. May 16)

NOT FIXED.

326 Aden, Rifley—H. M.'s Sedick.
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—J. Clover & Co.
1150 Asiatic, Andrew.
784 Atiet Rohomon, Hodges—H. A. C. Cadoo.
850 Avabhoy, Holland.
809 Cashmere (s), McCorkindale—B. I. S. N. Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
286 Dionysia Catharina—S renh l.
1092 Elizabeth Fry, Bentley—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
840 Evening Star, Parker—Elmstone & Co.
847 Fanny, Wire—Wallace & Co.
459 Futhel Musjed, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdoola Latiff.
880 Futtay Moombaruck, Nacoda—H. Solaman.
618 Futtay Salam, Williams—Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed.
1446 Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
505 Hydaspes, Barke—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
583 Jean L us, Winter—C wajsee Edulje
720 John Bright, Marquard—Pyrajee & Pestonjee.
935 Krishna (s), Coburn—B. & B. S. S. Co.
394 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.
1093 Lloyds, Robinson—Wallace & Co.
630 London, Minto—Captain.
282 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1354 Milton, Smith—Tudor Ice Company.
491 Morning Star, Morcan—B. H. C ma.
446 Nadershaw, Nacoda—Sultan of Zanzibar.
815 Prince Alfred, Thirkell—Blackwell & Co.
621 Persia, Nacoda—Saik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
126 Rama Luxamee, Nacoda.
800 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
271 Rattlesnake, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
537 Shah Jehan, Rodgers—Captain.
498 Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. L. Jaffer.
1199 The Bruce, Corbett—Lawrence & Co.
The Foundling, Varian.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMER.

1200 Rangoon (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. 7.

MAY NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE, TABLEAU the III, *The Bursting of the shell* ! ! !

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

Contributors for the May number are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Lund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS:

Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.

Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,

London:—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

PRESS READER WANTED.—Apply by letter, "A. S.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c, engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,......... Rs. 10.

SINGLE COPIES,................ 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now ready.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication: AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.

Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL of Rs. 100 per share has been made and is payable at the Office of the Company on the 1st June.

An interim Dividend of Rs. 100 per share is also declared and is payable subject to the payment of above Call on production of Share Certificates.

ROBINSON & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

APPLCIATIONS are invited from persons qualified to fill the situation of HEAD CLERK in the Office of the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, in Sind; Salary Rupees 160 per mensem, rising by an annual increment of Rupees 16 to 240.—Batta when in the Districts at the rate of 60 per cent. on Salary.

Replies will not be sent or Testimonials returned unless stamps are enclosed with the applications.

Address.—The Superintending Engineer in Sind, Kurrachee.

NOTICE CONSIGNEES of Goods per "ASIATIC," ANDREW, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Andrew will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Andrew.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

THE MIGHTY AMERICAN EAGLE IS ON THE WING AGAIN! AMERICAN BOWLING ALLEY, ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON,—THE ONLY ONE IN BOMBAY!

GENTLEMEN, this Establishment has been instituted by the undersigned for the rational amusement, combined with the moral and intellectual improvement of his "feller sitterzens" in general; but as this universal and truly cosmopolitan game is of a very invigorating and exhilarating tendency, in a physical point of view, the patronage of his "collared brethern" is likewise most urgently solicited. Sapienti sat. That means: Enough for the first time, tell you more by and by. Open daily, Sundays excepted.

F. ODENWALD.

Bombay, May 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Shareholders yesterday the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"In exercise of the authority given by the resolution passed by the shareholders at Bombay on the 21st day of May 1867, the Bombay Committee nominated therein do hereby appoint the following gentlemen to be a special committee in London, for the following purposes namely: To represent and watch the interests of the Bombay Shareholders in the preparation of the Articles of Association, and in the appointment of the First Board of Directors, and otherwise information of the New Bank in London."

J. P. BICKERSTETH, Esq.
F. D. CHAUNTRELL, Esq.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
J. A. BAUMBACH, Esq.
S. S. MARLING, Esq.
R. DAVIDSON, Esq.

of whom three may form a quorum.

J. RIMINGTON,
Chairman.

NOTICE.—LOST, a Deed of a House situate at Church Street, in Mazagon, belonging to my late Father Pedro De Costa, assessed under No. 38, and standing on the name of the said Pedro De Costa. Also, a Deed of a House No. 29, situate at Church Street in Mazagon, standing in my own name; both of these Houses are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 267 and 276, and assessed under Nos. 38 and 29. All persons purchasing the same or advancing money by way of mortgage, or dealing in any way whatsoever with the said Deeds, such persons will do so at their own risk and peril, and any person or persons who shall have any claim on the said Deeds or on the said Houses, by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise should come forward and prove her, his, or their claims, within 14 days from this date at my house, No. 29, in the said Street, as I have sold both the above Houses by Public Auction through Messrs. Bennett and Co. on Monday, the 6th May, 1867, to Mr. A. O. Conts and Mr. J. De Gonsalves, and I farther inform the public that on the 11th instant I made a declaration on oath before R. B. Barton, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and one of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, stating that I have lost both the above Deeds.

CONSTANCIO DE COSTA.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act No. X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of George III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the matter of the Petition of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry Contractor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition praying for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, having been on the 7th day of February 1867 presented to SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD by Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry Contractor a Creditor of the said Company, and it having been directed that the said Petition should be heard before SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD on the 7th March 1867, the said hearing was adjourned by consent of all parties from the 7th March 1867 to the 4th day of April 1857 and by the like consent the same has been adjourned to 13th June 1867, when any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. A Copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same on payment of the regular charge for the same.—Dated this 21st day of May 1867.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.
No. 5, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE" will leave for the Coast ports, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on SATURDAY, 25th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 22nd May, 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "OTTAWA," (1,274 Tons and 200 H. P.) Captain McCULLOCH, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 27th inst. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which a receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A.M. on the 28th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 20th May 1867.

BEER.—WM. YOUNGER & Co.'s well-known INDIA PALE ALE:—Consignments ex "A. O. A.," *Daphne*, and *John Bright*, are now ready for delivery,—price Rs. 5 per dozen qts.; Rs. 3½ per dozen pints. Apply to Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

NOTICE.—THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER of PAPER CURRENCY begs to inform the Public that the Currency office will be closed on the 24th and 25th instant on account of the Queen's birthday. Office of Issue of Paper Currency, Bombay, the 22nd May 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MONEY ORDER AGENCY will be opened at SHOLAPORE from the 1st Proximo.

EDWIN W. S. LOGIN, Controller.

Controller Money Order Office,
Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

IRISH WHISKEY.—DUNVILLES CELEBRATED V. R. WHISKEY Rs. 18 (per Dozen. N. B. 2 Quarter Casks of the above for sale.

CLARETS—Excellent Bordeaux Rs. 11 per Dozen (to effect quick sales)

HUNGARIAN WINES Red and White Voslauer Rs. 20 per dozen. Red and White Goldick Rs. 25.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA,—(IN LIQUIDATION).—The Liquidators hereby intimate that on the 3rd proximo they will distribute to the Shareholders a first DIVIDEND of Rs. 36 per Share. To entitle Shareholders to participate in this distribution, they must lodge their Certificates of stock at the Bank's Office on or before 28th instant. Those failing to do so will receive no dividend until next distribution.

Shareholders drawing dividends must appear in person, or by duly constituted Attorneys.

The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 28th instant to 10th proximo.

JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.

Bombay, 21st May 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

Pursuant to an order made on the 17th day of May instant by the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould, the creditors of the above Estate are required to send in their claims to the Trustees of the said Estate at their offices in Elphinstone Circle on or before the 20th day of June next, under the penalty of being excluded from the benefit of any distribution of assets made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 22nd day of May 1867.

KEIR, PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE," will be closed on TO-MORROW, 24th May, at 7 A.M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 29th May, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. on the 15th instant.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China Ceylon Penang Singapore Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P.M. previous evening.	7 A.M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope Mauritius Natal Reunion St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat Persian Gulf Bussorah Bagdad Rutnagherry Vingoorla Goa	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Karwar Beypore Mangalore Cochin Calicut Cannanore Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding	½ Tolah	1 Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ....One Anna.

Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ....Two Annas.

And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance		Weight not exceeding 20 Tolah.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
"	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
"	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
"	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

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CALENDAR——MAY, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... 26th 10h. 13m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs	23	Mercury rises at 4-53 A.M.	5 24	6 28	1 29	1 48	21st May, 1867. Time 8h. 59m. 12s.
Fri.	24	Birth day of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 29	2 7	2 23	
Sat.	25	[illegible] rises at 3-[illegible] A.M.	5 24	6 29	2 47	3 9	
Sun.	26	Rogation Sunday.	5 24	6 30	3 51	4 0	
Mon.	27	Jupiter 2° 17' S. of Moon 1-54 A.M.	5 21	6 3	4 3	5 3	
Tues	28	Jupiter at quadrature with Sun at 3-39 A.M.	5 24	6 30	5 58	6 16	
Wed	29	Uranus sets at 8-41 P.M.	5 23	6 31	6 53	7 29	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 11	LAHORE	May 15
AGRA	May 18	LONDON	Apr. 26
ALLAHABAD	May 17	MADRAS	May 17
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MALTA	May 1
ALEXANDRIA	May 4	MEERUT	May 17
BANGALORE	May 18	OOTACAMUND	Apr. 11
CALCUTTA	May 16	OUDH	May 15
CAPE	Feb. 13	PENANG	May 10
CEYLON	Apr. 16	PUNJAUB	May 15
FRANCE	Apr. 27	SUEZ	May 5
HONGKONG	Apr. 15	SINGAPORE	Apr. 23
KURRACHEE	May 17		

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1867.

AN article of very comprehensive scope and design, advocating from the recent monetary convention between France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, the establishment, among the leading commercial nations of the world, of an international currency, appears in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of 1st April. At a superficial glance the idea is apt to be passed over as the dream of a benevolent theoriser and optimist, more especially as the same comprehensive spirit, which would give to Europe, the United States, Australia, and India a common coinage having the same legal currency throughout the various States of the union that it has in the country which issues it, suggests that practical steps should be also taken to establish on the same principle an international system of weights and measures. Nevertheless, difficult of realisation as the scheme appears, the obstacles according to the French writer are more apparent than actual, and the two difficulties which he finds to lie chiefly in the way of a great monetary convention such as that indicated, are the conservative disinclination of England to tamper, even in the slightest degree, with the character of its money, and the unadaptability of the Prussian thaler. As the United States, along with Russia, Austria, and Spain are all favourably disposed to a grand monetary convention whereby, to put the matter simply, an Englishman, Frenchman, Russian, Belgian, Italian, Swiss, Spaniard, or American, can pay his way from one end of Europe or the United States to the other with the coin of his own country, which would be as readily received at its original standard value as it is at home, or as the coin of the country in which he is travelling, it is evident that it only requires the consent and participation of England to bring about a gigantic world-wide convention comprehending all civilised nations, and mightily facilitating commercial and social intercourse between all civilized peoples. The comfort and convenience of such a thing, if it could be carried out, is too palpable to need any comment from us. The rise of modern industry which leads to the mutual interdependence of the various peoples of the world, the increased means of maritime and railway communication which at once promotes trade and developes a love of travel among all classes, are fusing the nations into what the French would call a new solidarity unknown and impossible in past ages, and are breaking down the barriers of exclusiveness and walls of partition which formerly shut up every country within the narrowest isolation and egotism. Beyond the immediate boon to travellers, the operations of commerce would be greatly facilitated by a universal instrument of circulation. *M. Emile de Laveleye*, the author of the article referred to, thus states one or two of the commercial results:—

> "The *solidarité* of the different monetary markets which is every day becoming more complete would farther find a useful auxiliary in the employment of a common agent of circulation. It was once with the precious metals as it was with corn. Every nation, shut up within itself, strove to preserve for itself a large store at the risk of increasing the distress of its neighbour. As all did the same, every one was injured in its turn much more severely than if the relative surplus of the one state had gone to make up the deficit from which the others were suffering. The obstructions are now removed, and money and corn can flow towards the markets to which demand and the bait of high prices attract them. It is well that nothing should stop this natural movement towards equilibrium and equality. Water precipitates itself into hollows to reach everywhere the same level; and in the same way all produce tends to quit the places where it is abundant and direct itself towards the places where it is deficient. The adoption of international currency would favour this movement from which both parties profit. Money, obeying the action of exchange, as the sea the influence of the stars, has a tendency to flow where an increase of the rate of interest invites it; but in its going and coming, in its ebb and flow, it encounters an obstacle which springs from the diversity of types and money standards. In the country of its origin, money has a power of purchase equal to its nominal value; in a foreign country it is a mere article of merchandise. There is thus, generally, a loss to be suffered by the exporter, and this loss constitutes a hindrance to transactions. When it is necessary to go from a country with a standard of gold to a country with a standard of silver, as from England into Germany the conveyance of coin meets a still greater difficulty, because the relation of the established value of the two precious metals is not the same in the two countries. Mr. Goschen has pointed out very ably that in this case a difference of interest of three to four per cent. does not always suffice to bring money to the place where it is wanted. In short, to diminish the itensity of monetary crises, it would be desirable that an instrument of international circulation should be everywhere adopted. It would be able to flow without obstacle, freely, like the liquid element, towards the places where it is most required."

This is an exaggerated view of the effects of an international coinage, which may facilitate the operations of exchanges with foreign countries, but can do excessively little to modify the effects of such a crisis as shook English credit to its foundations a year ago. The projected scheme owes its origin to the monetary convention of December 1865 between France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, and that convention again is the fruit of a series of disturbing causes of long continuance and of a highly interesting character. Labouring, as these countries did, under the difficulties of a double standard, with the relation of gold to silver fixed by the law of 1803 at 1 to 15½, a rate which of course it was impossible to maintain, as the relative value of the two metals was constantly fluctuating, they were exposed in an unwonted degree to the full tide of consequences introduced into the money markets of Europe by the discovery of the Californian and Australian mines, and the increasing and finally exorbitant demands of India and China for silver. Before the influx of Californian and Australian gold into France, silver was the sole agent of circulation, since gold, as an article of merchandise, was worth more than 15½ times the value of silver. When gold had began to flow into France, silver began to flow out of it to India with an intensity from 1856 to 1859 that literally denuded France of silver money. In fact "France had become an immense silver mine which was being explored for the profit of the extreme east;" and therefore being driven to utilise the precious metal she possessed in abundance, she introduced gold pieces of the value of five francs. Holland, before the effects of the influx of Californian gold developed themselves, demonetised that metal; and Belgium, and Switzerland in 1850 did the same. The two latter countries failed to prevent the circulation of gold coin, and in 1860 and 1861, they returned to the double standard. Small silver coin, owing to the demand for silver for export, had become so scarce in France that employers of labour in some of the departments had to send to Belgium for supplies to enable them to pay their workmen. To check this tremendous drain, Switzerland in 1860 lowered the fineness of its silver pieces of one and two francs and 50 centimes, and her example was followed in 1862 by Italy, and in 1865 by France, but not by Belgium. Each country, however, adopted different proportions of fine and base metal. In Switzerland the proportion was fixed at 800 milliemes of pure silver to 200 of copper; in Italy at 835 to 165 of copper; and in France (as regards pieces of 1 and 2 francs only) also at 835 to 165. Belgium preserved her money at the standard of alloy fixed by the monetary regulations of 1803, namely 900 to 100. When the convention of December 1865 came into force, the money of the four States had the following relative values:

In Belgium 1 kilog of coined silver = 200 fr.
In France and Italy do. = 185 " 55 cents.
In Switzerland do. = 177 " 77 "

And, in addition, the low values of the Swiss coin had procured its proscription by the other States.

The minor states of the convention urged anxiously on France the establishment of a single standard of gold but without effect. The small silver pieces below 5 francs (namely, 2 francs, 1 franc, and 50 cent.) were debased to an alloy of 835 milliemes of pure metal to 165 of copper; and were reduced to the position of a merely subsidiary coinage in which it was declared impossible to compel acceptance of a debt of more than 50 francs. The small pieces formerly in circulation were to be withdrawn and new pieces of the agreed on standard quality to be issued in certain fixed proportions by the four States, the object being to prevent the expulsion of the small subsidiary money of the union, from the union. The money of each state has, therefore, a free circulation in all the states of the union.

Such are the arrangements of the young monetary republic of Western Europe; and already economists are casting about and devising means of enlarging its borders, and above all of bringing England within it. It is interesting to observe what a very slight change in the great coins of the various civilized nations would suffice to bring them all to one common proportional value. For example, the English sovereign is worth two pence more than 25 francs; the American dollar is worth between three half pence and two pence more than 5 francs; 2 Austrian florins are almost exactly worth 5 francs; the Spanish doubloon is worth 25 francs and eight pence; the Portuguese milree is worth 5 francs and six pence, and the Russian demi-imperial is worth 20 francs and six pence. All these slight differences of value could be easily manipulated at the mints of the various nations, and the various coins would then be reduced to the value of 5, 20, or 25 francs; and it may be remarked that under the present convention the constituent members of the union possess gold pieces representing the two former sums, and might quite as easily introduce a coin of the value of the third, which would be equal to the modified English sovereign. By this means a few of the advantages of an international coinage would be obtained without violent shock to the monetary system of any country, but these advantages could not be fully reaped nor be of much use, commercially, unless the international system was carried out upon decimal principles in its integrity, and with scientific precision. And it is at this point that we come upon the main difficulty—one which the French writer has not very explicitly set forth. An international system of currency would do one of two things as regards England and France:—Either England must give up its sovereign as its unit of value and consequently, (if the franc or any silver coin became the unit) its gold standard, or France must give up its franc, adopt the modified sovereign as the French unit, and renounce its double standard in favour of gold. In the latter case the 25 franc piece would require a new name and all the coins below it would be reduced to subsidiary money endowed with the privilege of paying small debts merely. And whether England retained or gave up its sovereign it must lose its shilling, six pence and penny, and adopt a decimal coinage. We dare say England would not object to the gradual introduction of a decimal system, but the difficulty of each nation having a different unit is insurmountable in the present state of opinion. England cannot renounce its gold sovereign and go back to that state of commercial barbarism which is implied in the acceptance of a standard of silver. Its stupendous commercial transactions necessitate a high unit, and the operations of any London clearing house, would from their magnitude, be inconveniently unreadable if translated into francs. The sovereign is really the coin of commerce at the present day, as gold must inevitably sooner or later, become the metal of commerce with all countries that carry on a gigantic foreign trade. France is young in its commercial career. She has already felt all the evils of a double standard, and the convention of 1865 is meant to be a bulwark against them. Its only bulwark is a gold standard, and the instant it adopts it, it can renounce the franc as a unit, start with a gold unit of the value of the English sovereign or of 25 francs; and the introduction of an international currency will then only be a matter of a very few years. We do not ses any obstacle to the reduction of the English sovereign to 25 francs, in the fact that current obligations are contracted in the old (*i. e.* the present) coin. These could be discharged in as many new coins as would represent the real amount of the debt, and the relations of debtor and creditor would thus remain unchanged.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this morning:—

The *Times of India* frightened all Bombay on Monday, the 20th inst., by publishing a telegram from Agra, reporting that the native troops at Meerut had mutinied on Sunday, the 19th, but that "most of them had been captured and order restored before evening." It seemed strange that the sepoys of two native regiments should dare to break out in mutiny at a station where there are four batteries of artillery, a battalion of English infantry, and a Hussar regiment, and besides the Bombay Government had received no news of any disturbance having occurred; but there was a strong European force at Meerut in 1857, and the *Times of India* modestly reminded the public that its telegram bringing the first news of the great mutiny in that year anticipated the despatches of Government, so that there was every reason to believe the paper had a sort of vested right to possess early intelligence of mutinies throughout all time. There was, however, this difference in the situation in 1867 that the telegraph remained open between Bombay, Calcutta, and the North-West Provinces, so that, as the local Government, although the wires were uncut, had received no confirmation of the *Times of India's* telegram up to midnight on the 21st inst., people in Bombay made up their minds that the whole thing was a farce, and went to bed without putting loaded revolvers under their pillows. Yesterday (the 22nd) the *Times of India* published another telegram from its special correspondent at Agra, stating that the reported mutiny was not true; that "the Collector" (we suppose of Meerut) had received a letter telling him there would be an outbreak on Sunday, and that some ladies and children had been sent into Delhi from outlying stations, which created a panic in that city. The writer of the letter to the Collector has been arrested and is believed to be a madman. There is this obvious reflection to be made on the whole story, that the English in India will never be able to feel that the empire is safe while the Government keeps on foot an enormous army of native troops. Rumours of mutiny among soldiers who know themselves distrusted will always be readily believed; and, if but one regiment were to set the example of revolting from its allegiance, there is no saying how far the contagion might not even now spread.

THE TENDERS FOR THE NEW PUBLIC WORKS LOAN.

ABOUT six weeks ago the Government of India advertised for tenders for a new loan of a million and a half sterling for the execution of certain works of public improvement in Bombay and of certain irrigation works in various parts of India. Of the amount £400,000 was to be repayable after five years from 1st June 1867; £500,000 after ten years from the same date, and £600,000 after fifteen years. The tenders for the loan were opened in Calcutta on the 21st instant and of those banks and firms who tendered from Bombay, telegraphic advices have reached us that the tender of the Bombay Branches of the National Bank of India and of the Mercantile Bank have been accepted in full. The National Bank's tender was for £50,000 of the five years loan at 100 1/16; for £50,000 of the ten years loan at 100 5/16; and for £50,000 of the fifteen years loan at 100 9/16. The Mercantile Bank's tender was for £30,000 of the five years loan at 100¼; for £30,000 of the 10 years loan at 100 3/8; and for £30,000 of the fifteen years loan at 100⅝. We understand that the Oriental tendered for £50,000 only, at higher rates, but we do not hear that telegraphic information of the acceptance of their tender or of the tenders of any other Banks or firms has yet been received. The prices for this new loan are quoted at 3, 3¼ and 3½ per cent premium respectively for the 5, 10, and 15 years debentures. The amount of the present loan is the half of what Mr. Massey proposed to raise during the present financial year. We are not aware whether the whole amount of the loan has been taken up, but the premiums on the tenders quoted are lower than the average premium of the recent loan of £600,000, which was 1-2-6.

BY an unfortunate misprint we were made to say yesterday that "all the stray places" in Afghanistan are now in the hands of Ameer Shere Ali's supporters. What we wrote was—"all the *strong* places."

THERE has of late been some excitement among parties connected with Steam Ship Companies and parties interested in Railways in this part of the world regarding Australian coal. A cargo of Australian coal lately landed in Bombay which had been used by one of the Public Companies here was very favourably reported on, a fact of some importance to large consumers. Many of our readers will therefore peruse with some interest an article on the subject of Australian coal which we extract in to-day's issue from the *Money Market Review* quite supporting the views of the Public Company referred to.

WE are glad to see that the *Times of India* has not yet succeeded in completely ruining the reputation of this journal. It is a terrible thing to us to have lost the good opinion of our impartial local contemporary; but our brother journalists at a distance sometimes give us the consolation of knowing that they at least do not condemn us utterly. The *Friend of India*, in its issue of the 16th inst., even goes so far as to pay us the compliment of speaking of the *Bombay Gazette* as a paper "which has all along distinguished itself by opposition to speculation and by cautious financial views." Surely Mr. Robert Knight, who we see goes home by to-morrow's mail, will find time to-day to bestow a parting curse on "these gentlemen" who won't take his word for it that the *Gazette* has ruined Bombay.

THE *Times of India* in noticing the Bombay University Calendar for 1867-68, calls attention to the scandalous delay that has taken place in the commencement of the new University Buildings on the Esplanade. Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier gave four years ago a lac of rupees for these buildings, on condition that Government contributed the remainder of the sum necessary, and granted a site for the buildings on the Esplanade. The "noble gift" as Government called it, was accepted, a site was chosen at the end of Church Gate Street (in which Mr. Cowasjee was born) and the benefaction was paid in hard cash in the year 1863. It is now the middle of 1867, but not a stone of the buildings has yet been laid, nor is there the slightest sign of any intention on the part Government to begin the work. Mr. Cowasjee is an old man, and it is natural that he should wish to be gratified in his own lifetime with a sight of the memorial that is to be raised of his liberality to his native town; and we hope that this very reasonable desire will not be disappointed. It is not the way to encourage benefactors who set the unhappily too rare example of paying what they have promised to give, to let their money lie idle for years after they have paid it.

THE *Friend of India*:—The fate of the Bank of Bombay depends on the Government of India. In an interview with the Governor a deputation of its directors and shareholders stated that they wish to reconstruct the Bank, so as to put it in a healthy state before entering on the question of an amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal. The shareholders would certainly be able in that case to make better terms with the latter bank, but all depends on the question whether the Government of India will again risk the public balances and business with an institution which has behaved so disgracefully. Considering the enormous advantages, financial and administrative, of one Bank of India the Government of India would do well to refuse all assistance unless the union is finally effected. The public have nothing to do with the terms which the shareholders of the banks may make with each other. But all India is interested in the realisation of a truly imperial scheme which will strengthen public credit, prevent by anticipating public panics, and give us the advantage of a practically "universal" currency note.

THE same:—*Punch in India* is capital this month. There is a good cartoon of Mr. Massey as Aunt Sally and young Bengal reproaching sleepy and sleeping Bombay and Madras for not having a shy at it. Both the etchings and verse of "The Nagpore Cinderella" are good. Mr. Temple's is, unfortunately for him a tempting face for a comic artist.

We trust this, the most successful humourous periodical India has seen is meeting with remunerative support. For this purpose it should not so much confine itself to local topics.

THE *Englishman*:—The Bengal Government has sanctioned the sum of two rupees per month for the support of each orphan in Orissa, until the end of the present Calendar year, when it is hoped permanent arrangements may be made for them.

THE *same*:—The Government has been guilty of a piece of disingenuousness, which would be simply disgraceful if it were divorced from its proceedings in respect to the Licence Tax, but which taken in connection with its action in regard to that measure, is a something not to be wondered at, so perfectly in keeping is it with all that has gone before. The Board of Revenue has been allowed to publish the following:—

From T. B Lane, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2089B, dated the 3rd May 1867)

> I am directed to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, that up to the 1st instant 878 Licences have been issued by the Collector of Calcutta under Act XXI. 1867, and the sum of Rupees 86,452-2-8 collected. The Board suggest the expediency of publishing these particulars weekly in the 'Calcutta Gazette' for general Information.

The object of this note is plain enough. It is intended to act as a finished and complete answer to those of the public, who assert that the tax cannot be collected, and as a proof that it is being paid with cheerfulness. The Board, however, have forgotten to publish the details of the 875 licences which have been taken out. Have those who have paid, been persons connected with the Government, and who, therefore, dared not decline to take out licences?

THE Delhi Correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*:—"A burly, not to say fat, Mahomedan fakir was a few days ago, found sitting on the "throne" of the late ex-King of Delhi in the Fort. The Executive Engineer was, as may be supposed, a little taken aback, and allowed the fellow to depart without troubling his head more about the matter, but subsequently thinking over it, it occurred to him that a report of the circumstance to the police would not be amiss; so a report was made, and the fakir secured; he is now I believe in confinement. Of course the usual excuse given in such cases was pleaded, viz., madness, but there is always a deal of method in the madness of such people, and an example ought to be made when they are caught, which is not very often. The marvel of the present case is, how the intruder contrived to get into the apartment where the throne is, as it is surrounded with iron railings, with spear heads as sharp as razors, if not sharper; but after all I don't suppose any one would have interfered, if he had been seen scaling the spikes, or the spikes scaling him, as the case may be, for we are getting back into old habits here and look upon the vagaries of fakeers and such cattle as matters of course and not worth noticing.

THE *Indian Public Opinion*:—The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 20th March, notices the arrival of a *fakir* at Meerut, whose mode of worshipping is rather novel; he is tied hands and feet by his disciples, and then hung up with his head downwards, and left to swing in this position for two or three hours.

THE same:—The same paper notices, that a gang of spies in the garb of *fakirs* are going about Lahore, and that Russian coins are found upon them, which leads to the supposition that they are Russian spies. The Editor adds, that some enquiry ought to made in this matter.

THE same:—The *Naiya Rajisthan* of the 15th March publishes the following:—"It is said that in accordance with orders from the Russian king (emperor)? a *koror* of rupees has been made over to Ameer Shere Ali Khan, in consideration of that chief having permitted the Russians to build cantonments and to maintain an army in the city of Herat." The Editor adds,—"If this be true, Ameer Shere Ali Khan is without doubt an Ameer; if he fights with Afzul Khan, it is all right."

THE *Pioneer*:—We regret to learn that a large number of persons, of both sexes, are sold into servitude in Nepal. Nepal from time immemorial has been conspicuous for this traffic in children, though it is believed that the slaves in that country are very well treated, properly fed, suitably clothed, and not over-worked. Colonel Ramsay, the Resident in Kumaon, has however discovered that the system of slavery is not confined to Nepal itself, but that young girls and young boys are purchased in our territories and are taken up to Katmandoo or other parts of Nepal on speculation as well as for the use of the purchasers themselves. We are glad to notice that not only the Government of India, but Sir Jung Bahadoor also, has taken measures to prevent the continuance of this traffic. Sir Jung has arranged to collect together all such young persons as have recently been brought up to Katmandoo for sale, and when collected to declare them free; any one harbouring a liberated slave after this proclamation being liable to a very severe punishment. These young persons are to be sent back to their friends and homes at the expense of Government, being received on the frontier by persons deputed by us to receive them and pass them on to their respective villagers. The Viceroy, on the part of our Government, has instructed Magistrates of districts bordering on the Nepal territory to afford every assistance to Sir Jung Bahadoor in the suppression of slavery and the nefarious trade which has hitherto been permitted to thrive unchecked and unnoticed. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces has also been requested to adopt such preventive measures as he may think proper in the matter. The police have accordingly been instructed to watch the ghats and routes into Nepal. Children, except such as are quite free from suspicion and are in company with their parents, are to be stopped, and intimation is to given in all the border districts that any person engaged in such scandalous transactions will be prosecuted by Government and liable to the most severe penalties. We trust, now that the existence of such a trade is fully known and the subject of its future prevention so warmly and judiciously taken up by Government, we may soon hear of its entire suppression.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

[*A portion of the following appeared in our second edition of yesterday.*]

LONDON, 17TH MAY, NOON.

Davy's arrival Court route Canada? (M. Jefferson Davis has arrived at the Coast en route for Canada.)

Colt Reform Bills colans seven new seats (? The Government Reform Bill creates seven new seats).

THE REFORM BILL.

ACCIDENT TO THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, 18TH MAY, NOON.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Hodgkinson proposed, Mr. Gladstone supported and Mr. Disraeli accepted the amendment abolishing compound householders.

The horse Race (? Rake) the first favourite for the Derby has broken a bloodvessel.

The Atlantic Cable laid in 1866 has been damaged by an iceberg. The cable of 1865 is uninjured.

Advices from Constantinople states that fighting had taken place in Candia but the accounts are very conflicting.

LONDON, 18TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

It is asserted that England urges a general disarmament throughout the Continent.

The name of Colonel Ayne appears in the obituary of the week.

CANDIA.

LONDON, 20TH MAY, MORNING.

The King of Prussia and the Emperor Napoleon have signed Luxemburg lubin twenty. (? the Luxemburg—treaty.)

The commission appointed to enquire into the reorganisation of the French army advise the rejection of the Bill.

France, Prussia, and Italy have urged an armistice in Candia and Turkey has refused.

Large American specie shipments are being made to Europe.

THE TIMES OF INDIA'S MUTINY.

THE *Times of India* published the following telegram this afternoon:—

THE "TIMES OF INDIA OFFICE,"
Bombay, Wednesday, 22nd May.

THE REPORTED MUTINY AT MEERUT.

IMMEDIATELY upon the receipt of the telegram on Monday afternoon, reporting a mutiny at Meerut, we telegraphed to our correspondent at Agra for further particulars, but not receiving any reply we telegraphed again this morning. The following is the answer:—

[SPECIAL FOR THE "TIMES OF INDIA."]
AGRA, 22ND MAY, 1-15 P.M.

In consequence of the conflicting rumours it was impossible to telegraph sooner.

THE REPORTED MUTINY IS NOT TRUE.

The panic was caused by the receipt of a letter by the Collector stating that an outbreak would take place on the evening of Sunday.

From Ghazeerabad (Ghazoorudnuggur ?) all the women and children were sent into Delhi where their arrival caused a great panic.

The writer of the letter has been arrested at Meerut, and he is said to be insane.

LONDON, 17TH MAY, NOON.

Weekly Cotton Report.:—

Total sales of the Week	108,500 bales.
" " Surats	41,500 "
" Import of Week	86,500 "
" " Surats	30,575 "
" Stock	825,000 "
" " Surats	116,000 (?)

The Market at Liverpool to-day opened steady. Fair Dhollera 9½d.

BOMBAY.

BRIGADIER GENERAL G. S. MONTGOMERY is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN P. H. LEGEYT, second Political Assistant at Kattywar, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

YESTERDAY the Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government that the direct line was right to Pera; Russian line right.

CAPTAIN F. T. CORNEWALL, Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 6th Regiment Native Infantry, has obtained twenty months' leave to proceed to England.

A FIRE took place yesterday afternoon in the house of a Hindoo at Camateepoora, but it was immediately extinguished by the exertions of the police. The origin of the fire is not known.

A NUMBER of criminal appeal cases were disposed of yesterday by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Warden in the Appellate Side of the High Court, but none of them possessed any public interest.

WE learn that the Custom's officials have petitioned the Government against the recent decision of Mr. A. F. Bellasis, "that, in future, only sons of gentlemen should be raised to the position of Assistant Commissioners of Customs."

WE hear that Mr. A. F. Bellasis, Collector of Bombay, has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, during the absence of Mr. A. D. Robertson to Europe; and Mr. G. Norman has been appointed to act as Collector of Bombay.

A SHORT time ago the then Commissioner in Sind, Mr. Mansfield, urged upon Government the necessity of introducing the Insolvency Act into that province. We learn that the matter has been referred by the authorities for the consideration of the High Court Judges.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday, stating that the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Azoff*, which left this port on the 27th ultimo with cargo for Suez, sprang a leak in the Red Sea and was picked up by the Company's steamer *Ellora* and towed into Aden with nine feet of water in the hold.

IT is believed that during the absence of Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee to Europe, Mr. Spencer will act as Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba as third, and Rao Saheb Bhasker Damodhur, a highly educated young native, at present Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmednuggur, will, in all probability, be the acting Fourth Judge.

OUR *Overland Summary* (42 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the local and general intelligence of the fortnight and specially written market and freight reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Imports and Exports, and Freight markets.

THE Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday last at the Morgue, Camateepoora, touching the death of a Hindoo labourer employed at a quarry on the Nowrojee Hill, named Gunoo Soolbajee. It appeared from the evidence adduced before the Coroner, that on the morning in question at about 9 o'clock the deceased had been engaged in separating pieces of rock which had been loosened by blasting, and while so doing lost his balance and fell down to the bottom of the hill from a height of about sixty-three feet. When picked up he was quite dead. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE following passengers will proceed tomorrow by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, Captain A. Parish, to Aden and Suez:—

For Aden.

Mr. D. M. Lalcaca.	Conductor J. Lang.

For Suez.

Mr. Woodford.	Mr. Gumpert.
	Mr. Sand.

For Marseilles.

Mr. T. Miller.	Mr. W. A. Forbes.
" Owen.	" C. B. Ker.
" J. R. Oughterson.	" J. S. F. Stephens.
" A. D. Robertson.	" C. S. Mehta.
" W. McClelland.	" T. Wilson.
" J. T. Hewitt.	" L. L. Banks.
" and Mrs Knight.	" Sorabjee Framjee Solan.

For Southampton.

Mr. L. M. Woodward.	Mrs. Glover and child.
Mrs. H. A. Robinson.	Mr. J. Chadwick.
Mr. J. Terrell.	" D. F. Hogarth.
" E. J. Barker.	Mrs. Hingley.
" Joseph Magenius and child.	Mr. E. Logan.
	" M. A. S. Browne.
" W. P. Green.	" L. Coyle.
Dr. J. H. Freer.	Mrs. Rimington 3 children & 3 infants.

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THE PROPOSED RESUSCITATION OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

A Meeting of the Bombay shareholders in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East was held at the offices of the Bank, Rampart Row, on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering a proposal for the reconstruction of the Bank, which had been adopted at meetings of shareholders and creditors held in London. There was a large attendance.

On the motion of Mr. Acland, seconded by Mr. G. F. Rimington, Mr. F. D. Chauntrell was called to the chair.

The following had been circulated among the shareholders as a circular prior to the meeting :—

“ Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East

“ A conference of some of the principal Shareholders and Creditors of the Bank, took place on the 12th March, 1867, when Mr. David Chadwick was requested, with the consent of the official liquidator, to examine the accounts of the Bank, with the view of considering the desirableness of reconstructing the Bank.

“ Mr. Chadwick, having completed his preliminary examination of the Accounts in which he had the advantage of the friendly co-operation of Mr. Holyland, the official liquidator, and the assistance of Mr. Allardice, has reported that from the best information available, he is of opinion that the assets of the Bank will be sufficient to pay all liabilities, and leave a surplus of about £200,000 for division amongst the shareholders.

“ This sum is equal to £5 per share on 40,000 shares, the capital of the present bank.

“ *Proposed Plan of Re-construction.*

“ A dividend of 10s. in the £ having been declared by the official liquidator in February, 1867, it is proposed to obtain the consent of the creditors to receive the payment of the remainder (10s. in the £) of their debts by the following instalments, viz :—2s. 6d. in the £ in six months, 2s. 6d. in twelve months, 2s. 6d. in eighteen months, and 2s. 6d. in two years, all from June 1st, 1867, with Interest at contract rates, where any, and in the absence of such, at five per cent. per annum. The Interest on all unpaid Principal up to the d[illegible]ch instal[illegible] be paid with such instalment [illegible] at the above [illegible] on the princ[illegible]al already paid, to the date of i[illegible] payment [illegible] be added to the first instalment. For these [illegible]alments the creditors are to have the guarantee of the New Company, given by its promissory notes, as well as the continuing liability of the contributories of the old Company, and if default be made in payment of any instalment, the others shall become due at once. Any creditor may be called upon at any time to receive payment of his promissory notes, under discount at the rate of interest included therein.

“ It is proposed that a New Bank, with Limited Liability, be formed for the purpose of taking over the Assets of the present Company from the hands of the Liquidator ; the constitution of the New Company to be as follows :—

“ The Capital of the New Company to be represented by—

(1.) 30,000 A Shares of £10 each, representing a New Capital of £300,000, which will be called up as follows :

£1 per Share on Application,
£2 per Share on Allotment,
£3 on October 15th, 1867,
£4 on April 15th, 1868.

With power to pay up in full at any of these periods ; Dividends being allowed on all payments, *prorata*.

(2.) 40,000 B Shares to be offered rateably to the shareholders in the old bank, and to be represented by scrip certificates of £5 each, which will be provisionally considered as paid-up, this representing £200,000, the balance estimated by Mr. Chadwick of the Assets of the old Bank over its liabilities. In case, however, at the end of two years from June 1st, 1867, when the actual balance of Assets over Liabilities will be ascertained, the same shall fall short of £200,000, each B Share will be liable to Calls to the extent of not more than £5, to make up its proportion of the deficiency.

“ If the balance of assets over Liabilities, including expenses, shall be found at the end of the two years to exceed £200,000, the then B Shareholders shall be entitled to receive their proportions of the excess in cash, from time to time as realized.

“ Upon the fulfilment of the above conditions, the B Shares will be converted into one-half the number of fully paid-up shares of £10 each, and the distinction between A and B Shares will cease.

“ In each of the first two years from June 1st, 1867, the profits shall be applied—first, in payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the A Shares ; next, in declaration of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the B Shares, the payment thereof to be subject to the satisfaction, out of the Assets of the old Bank, of the liabilities undertaken on its behalf by the new Company ; thirdly, in payment of a dividend at the same rate on all other paid-up capital of the Company, if any : the residue of the profits in each year to be set aside as a reserved fund.

“ This proposal is to be carried into effect by the committee of shareholders appointed at the meeting of the 4th instant, who shall have power to make such modifications therein as they may find necessary.

“ This project will benefit alike the Creditors and the present shareholders of the bank.

“ In the case of creditors, it fixes certain days for the payment of the amount due to them with interest.

“ Their claims will be immediately represented by Promissory Notes of the New Bank, which will be available for discount or transfer ; and they will also have the additional security of the £300,000 New Subscribed Capital retaining all their present rights, as well against the shareholders of the present bank, as against third parties.

“ To the present shareholders of the bank, the project will afford the assurance that no further calls will be made upon them for two years, and the probability of a considerable surplus being available, and applicable for Capital in the New Bank, at or before the expiration of that time.

“ The assets of the bank, which are principally in India and China, can undoubtedly be very much better realized and rendered more immediately available by an existing bank, than under any system of liquidation.

“ It is proposed in the Articles of Association of the New Bank, to insert powers for undertaking the Liquidation of any other Bank, charging a commission.

“ Chadwick, Adamson, McKenna & Co.
“ 40, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., April 17th, 1867.”

The Chairman said—During the past two years, during which time I have been absent from Bombay, I have read with very great regret the reports that have appeared in the newspapers which have arrived in England of the numerous meetings which have been held in Bombay, because one almost invariably sees but one account—a very large liability and a very great deficiency of assets; but to-day I think we are to be congratulated that we meet for a very different object. We have not that gloomy prospect to consider to-day, but we meet to consider the position of a company which has already [illegible] one-half of its liabilities, and which sees that it is in a position to discharge the whole. The subject that will be brought before your consideration to-day is the question whether the old Commercial Bank of Bombay, which most of you remember as one of the most safe and steady banks established in Bombay for many years, can be reconstructed upon a sound and satisfactory basis, which will entitle it to the support and consideration which it used to have in Bombay, and to which it was so justly entitled. You may remember that at the suspension of the bank in Bombay a very strong desire was expressed by many Bombay shareholders that the bank should not be wound up, and a committee was formed in Bombay for the purpose of sustaining it if possible. A gentleman was sent to England, and communications were had with the shareholders and others who were interested in the bank. It was of course felt at that time that unless the creditors could be satisfied, it would not be possible to keep the doors of the bank open—or to re-open them, for at that time the doors were closed, and the wish of the Bombay shareholders at that time was found impracticable. It was, however, always borne in mind by shareholders in England who shared in the wish, and in the course of the present year, when the official liquidator found he was able to declare a dividend of 10 per cent in the pound, and the affairs of the bank had become very fully known, it was considered that it would be possible to carry out the wishes of the shareholders here and to resuscitate the bank. With that object, some of the shareholders and creditors met together, and the result of their investigation was that, after calling in Mr. Chadwick, the accountant, to assist them, this proposal that is now before you, and the subject of to-day's deliberation, was agreed upon. Having read over the paper containing the proposed plan of reconstruction, the Chairman proceeded.—With reference to this proposal, I would just call attention to the part which alludes to the constitution of the new bank, as I read in one of the newspapers this morning a suggestion which might be alarming to many of the shareholders. It is not proposed, as you will see in the proposal, that the new bank should have anything whatever to do with the charter of the old bank. It would be impossible, taking that old charter, to create a new bank with limited liability, and it is strictly enunciated in this proposal that the liability in the new bank, if constructed, shall be limited.

Mr. John Connon—Limited to what ?

The Chairman—To the payment of £10 per share, which the subscribers will have to pay. The liability is limited to the payment of the £10 per share which has to be subscribed, £1 on application, £2 on allotment, £3 next October, and £4 in April 1868. On that sum of £10 being paid, there will be no further liability whatever resting upon the subscribers. That proposal was considered at a meeting of the English shareholders on the 4th April. At that meeting there were present forty-two shareholders, representing 11,839 shares. There is not, I believe, that number of shares upon the London register, and it is probable there were shareholders at that meeting whose shares are registered in Bombay. The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting:—“ It was proposed by C. D. Leggett, Esq., seconded by John Campbell, Esq., and resolved unanimously ; that the shareholders present most cordially approve of the proposal which has been submitted for the resuscitation of the business of the Bank by the formation of a new Bank.” It was resolved also, on the motion of Fleetwood P. Wilson, Esq., seconded by Major General Burn ;—“ That a Committee consisting of twenty shareholders, with power to add to their number, three of whom to form a quorum, be appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements to give effect to the proposal, with power to make such modifications therein as the Committee may find necessary.” The third resolution was proposed by N. Crouch, Esq., seconded by myself, and it was resolved unanimously :—“ That such Committee consist of the following shareholders—Mr. Lowndes, Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, Mr. J. S. White, Mr. F. P. Wilson, Mr. G. A. Holt, Major-General Burn, Mr. Edward Thornton, Mr. E. D. Sassoon, Mr. F. D. Chauntrell, Mr. Robert Ryrie, Captain Lewis Thomas, Mr. W. H. Harrison, Mr. William Anderson, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Baragicini, Mr. N. Crouch, Mr. Leggatt, Diggles, Mr. Coombe, and Mr. Hutchinson.” It was also resolved—“ That this meeting desires to acknowledge the kind assistance afforded by Mr. Holyland, the liquidator, and hereby requests and authorizes his co-operation with the Committee in taking such steps as may be necessary to give legal effect to the proposed arrangement.” After this the next step was to call the creditors together. You have been called together to-day, and it is proposed that the creditors should meet to-morrow. The creditors' meeting was held in London Tavern on 17th April last, when the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Lowndes, seconded by Dr. Campbell, and carried unanimously :—“ That the creditors present agree to accept payment of the balance of their claims against the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, by the instalments and on the terms specified in the modified proposal dated 17th April, 1867, now submitted to this meeting, with reservation of all rights against third parties on securities, it being an express condition of this resolution that the liability of the present shareholders of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East shall remain until the whole of the creditors, claims shall have been satisfied, and recommend the creditors generally to give their consent.” At the same time a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Holyland for the assistance he had kindly given with a view to the resuscitation of the Bank and authorizing him to continue his co-operation in furtherance of such object.” The next step taken was that I, being a shareholder on the London register for ninety-nine shares, was requested to come out here and lay these papers before you and explain to the best of my ability all that had taken place in London with regard to the negotiation. “ And in furtherance of that object, Mr. Holyland was good enough to write out to Messrs. A. J. Hunter and Mr. Beattie, the agents for the liquidators, asking them to give me every assistance. The following is a copy of the letter :—“18th April, 1867. Dear Sirs,—A number of the shareholders here have been acting as a Committee for the purpose of reconstructing the Bank, and they have called meetings of shareholders and creditors, at which resolutions have been passed assenting to the proposals made ; with the view of obtaining the consent of the creditors and shareholders resident in Bombay, they are deputing Mr. Faithfull Chauntrell, a shareholder, and one of their own body, to proceed by this mail to Bombay : he will for them call meetings there, at which he will explain the proposals, and I have authorized him to state what I have myself stated here—that without committing myself to the exact terms, I approve generally of their proceedings, and desire to give them every assistance. I have to request you to do the same, and to afford Mr. Chauntrell such information as he may require upon the matters under your control as my attornies, and to give him the assistance of your clerks, and generally to facilitate his proceedings. It is clearly understood that until the proposal is complete and ready to be submitted to the Court, no official opinion can be given upon the probability of its being sanctioned by the Master of the Rolls. At the same time I wish it known that I think the scheme is for the benefit of both shareholders and creditors of this Bank.—I am, &c., (Signed) W. H. Holyland, Official Liquidator.” Having read the letter to the meeting, Mr. Chauntrell proceeded,—And now, I will proceed, with your permission, to consider the substance of the proposal, on which I wish to say just a few words to you, premising that I am addressing a body of shareholders, and not the creditors of this bank. I think it is unnecessary at this meeting that I should do more than point out to the shareholders what I consider to be the things they should take into consideration to-day. And first, I would say a few words regarding the estimated surplus. The entire assets of the bank are estimated at £2,705,000 ; the present liabilities to be met are £1,200,000, and that leaves a balance of about £1,505,000. Well then, we have to estimate the depreciation of these assets, the losses that are incurred, expenses, and contingencies of every description, and those are calculated at the sum of £1,205,000, which will leave a surplus, as it is believed, for the benefit of shareholders of £200,000, after [illegible] entire liquidation has taken place. Now, that estimate [illegible] been made with very great consideration. The gentleman who was asked to investigate the affairs of the bank was Mr. Chadwick, an accountant of very great reputation and standing in England, the same gentleman who has recently investigated the affairs of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, in which investigation he naturally acquired very considerable insight and experience into Indian assets and liabilities. I believe that all who were interested in the resuscitation of the Agra Bank are well satisfied with the results that are every day becoming apparent from that resuscitation. Mr. Chadwick was assisted in his investigation by the official liquidator, Mr. Holyland, who entirely concurs in Mr. Chadwick's views; and they had before them all the materials to enable them to come to a sound conclusion. You must remember that Mr. Holyland has now been liquidating the affairs of this bank for several months; that he has had during that time the continual reports and accounts of all his agents at the different branches where the bank has assets, and I suppose it would be impossible to find better data for making the calculations than this which has been presented to Mr. Holyland from time to time. We had a preliminary meeting in London before the meeting of the creditors on the 17th April, to which we invited our principal creditors. It was felt that unless the concurrence of the principal creditors could be obtained, it would be useless to attempt to carry the matter further. For that reason, they were invited to attend, and Mr. Holyland and Mr. Chadwick appeared at that meeting and replied to the inquiries which the creditors addressed to them, and the creditors expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with all that had been done, and promised to give the proposal for reconstruction their cordial support, which they did at the general meeting as you have already heard, and they concluded their resolution at the general meeting by undertaking to recommend to others interested to concur in the proposal It appears to me that in accepting this estimate, we have all the security which the greatest amount of caution and judgment can possibly provide. We have a thorough investigation of the bank's affairs. We have have a margin—the greatest possible margin—allowed for depreciation of the assets, for losses, contingencies, and expenses of every description, and I think there is no reason to doubt that the minimum surplus which may reasonably be expected to be received after the liquidation will amount to £200,000, or twenty lacks of rupees ; and under careful and prudent management there is little reason to doubt that even the larger sum may be realised. There are other points that occur to me with regard to this proposal, and I have no doubt that they will be ably handled by the gentlemen present who will address you ; and therefore I will just recapitulate. And the first point that occurs to me is that, if the bank can be reconstructed, the necessity for a call upon the shareholders will be avoided. Now, that call for which they are liable is £25 per share, and considering how many shareholders of the bank are unable to meet any call whatever, I would leave you to judge how heavily that call would press upon the solvent shareholders of the bank. It is to be feared that the call would be made for the entire sum of £25, and that the solvent shareholders would be called upon at once to pay their quota to meet the liability of the bank. Another point which is for your consideration is that, if the bank be reconstrcted, the existing shares, which at present have no value, will have some value in the market. Another point is that the great expenses that are being incurred in the liquidation of the bank under the Court of Chancery will be avoided, and time given to realise the assets in a careful and prudent manner. All those who are interested in the trade and commerce of Bombay are, I think, of one opinion as to the necessity for further banks here. (Hear hear.) And I believe that there is a strong feeling in favour of the old Commercial Bank. (Hear hear.) I believe that, if the bank could be reconstructed in Bombay, many of its old friends and supporters would immediately rally round it. I have met with encouragement and support from all those to whom I have applied and whom I have seen in Bombay; and I may tell you that one gentleman, a resident in Bombay, in a very influential position, and who has no interest whatever in the bank at the present time either as shareholder or creditor, has told me that he will take shares in the new bank should it be reconstructed, as he considers it would be a public benefit to the trade and commerce of Bombay. (Applause.) I will not detain you further; but there is one point I must mention, and it is that my thanks and the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Beattie for the aid and assistance he has given me in getting this matter brought before the shareholders and creditors in Bombay, and I am very glad to be able to make this public acknowledgment of Mr. Beattie's kindness. (Hear, hear.) The matter is now before you, and I can only express my conviction that, if we can succeed—I am a shareholder myself—in reconstructing the bank upon the basis which is proposed in this proposal, we shall arrest some of the worst consequences of the disaster that has overtaken us, and be applying a remedy to a misfortune which might very shortly become irremediable. (Applause.)

Mr. G. F. Rimington said he had been asked to move the first resolution, the most important one which would be placed before the meeting, and one which would require very little comment from him, because all the facts which the meeting had to consider with reference to it to enable them to decide whether the resolution should be carried or not, had been very ably put before them by his friend Mr. Chauntrell, to whom he thought their best thanks were due for the very able manner in which he had explained the position which the Bank was in at the present moment. The resolution was in these words :—

“ That the shareholders present most cordially approve of and accept the proposal of the 17th April 1867, now submitted to this meeting, for the resuscitation of the business of the bank, and the gentlemen whose names appear at the foot of this resolution are hereby appointed a committee in Bombay (with power to add to their number) to assist in carrying out the arrangements necessary to give effect to this resolution, with power to the Committee to take such steps either by the appointment of a sub-committee, or otherwise as they may consider desirable, for having the interests of the Bombay shareholders represented in London,—five of such committee to form a quorum :—The Hob'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Dr. R. A. Dallas, Mr. E. D. Sassoon, Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, M. Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka, Mr. Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib, Mr. S. L. Acland, Mr. A. C. Gumpert, Mr. G. F. Rimington, Mr. J. Rankin, and Mr. Venayekrao Juggonath.”

As he had already said, their position had been very ably described by Mr. Chauntrell, who had lately come from England, where the Bank was in liquidation, and where the official liquidator of the Bank had all the figures before him from which a correct estimate could be formed. As he understood it the present position of the Bank was this,—that after payment of a dividend of 10s. in the £ the Bank owed £1,200,000 at the least. The figures which had been given to him by others showed a less favourable result than that, but he had no doubt that that really represented the position of the Bank. Now, the assets of the Bank, after disbursing so much of them as would serve to pay a dividend of 10s. in the £, were nominally of the value of £2,155,000, but the actual value placed upon them by the persons who had looked into the accounts of the Bank was £1,400,000—which appeared to show a surplus of assets over liabilities of £200,000. It would be very satisfactory to the shareholders and to all who were interested in the liquidation of the Bank to be able to look forward to a time when they could say that all their liabilities were discharged and they themselves free men, and that the shares which they held in the new Bank were really represented by bona fide assets ; but, at the same time, he for his part, notwithstanding all the care which had been shown in arriving at this estimate, was not confident that the assets would be found to be quite so valuable. He believed it to be exceedingly doubtful whether the assets would realize £200,000. It might be so and it might not. It might be true that in India and China—where there was a very large portion of the assets—things might be said to be at the lowest ebb, and it would afford him personally some satisfaction to be assured that the estimate had been made upon the basis of present valuations in India and China. But this, after all, was not the question which the meeting had now to consider. What they had to consider was the bare fact of their liability and how it was to be met. The liability which must be discharged was, as he had already stated, £1,200,000. He believed that a very large portion of the assets of the Bank consisted of those securities which were usually found in the strong box of a bank, and such as would be taken only in such times as those which had lately been passed through, banks went a little beyond their tether and took securities in the form of land and other securities which were not negotiable. He therefore believed that the securities would be found in many cases to be not immediately available, and that unless the Bank was reconstructed and the shareholders did something to assist themselves, the creditors would enforce payment of their claims and it would be found that during the next year a very large portion of the assets could not be realised. The question was, then, how were the liabilities to be discharged ? Now, the scheme which had been put forward, and which was very similar to that which had been put forward in the case of the Agra Bank, appeared not only to be a very simple one but also a fair one to the shareholders. He thought the creditors had shown great forbearance, but at the same time he would take very great credit to the Bank for its having, within a very few months from the time of its suspension, paid to its creditors no less a sum than 10s. in the £. Indeed it had been a matter of surprise to many men in the commercial world that a bank which had been able to do that should have suspended at all. Perhaps it was the case that it had not been absolutely necessary to close the Bank,—but it was no use crying over spilled milk. It appeared to him, as he had said, that the terms which had been agreed to at home were very fair. The shareholders were now asked to resuscitate the Bank, to take shares in the new Bank of £10 each, and to pay that amount within eleven months. That appeared to him to be a very fair proposal ;—and as Mr. Chauntrell had already said, there were no doubt very good prospects in Bombay at present for a new bank, especially for one established on the same basis as the old Commercial Bank and with that name. It was a name of time-honoured memory. Most of them who were at present met in that room remembered the Commercial Bank in the zenith of its prosperity, and must look back upon that time as a time of very happy memory. He considered that if the Bank was re-established and new blood infused into its management there was every prospect of its doing well, and those who took shares in it might safely hope to have a very good return for their money. There was one thing that could not fail to strike every one in Bombay,—he meant the proposal to establish the head quarters of the Bank in London. No doubt many people would prefer that the Bank should be registered here, but inasmuch as the majority of the creditors were at home, or had at all events proved their claims there and were represented there—and, further, as the consent of the Court of Chancery must be got to the carrying out of any scheme such as that proposed—he considered it was quite impossible to have the new Bank formed and registered in Bombay, much as they might desire it. That being so, of course they could say nothing on the point. They must consent that the new Bank should be formed at home, but there would be nothing to prevent them by and bye, when all the liabilities should have been discharged, to transfer the head-quarters of the Bank from London to Bombay, where he apprehended they ought to be. Now, supposing the estimate which had been formed was not at all reliable and that there would be no surplus at all left from the assets after discharging the liabilities, even then he would say it was clearly for the interest of the shareholders that the Bank should be reconstructed, for by that means the shareholders would have time to realize their assets to advantage, while if the terms now proposed were not agreed to the creditors would immediately press for payment of their money and the result of this would be that, not being satisfied in their demand, they would apply to the Court of Chancery to have a call made upon the shareholders. Now, the liability cast upon every shareholder in this Bank by the charter of incorporation was equal to the whole amount already paid up upon the shares—viz. £25 per share ; and having regard to the undoubted impecuniosity of a great number of the shareholders, it would easily be understood that a call was a thing which they would be glad to avoid. But they should not shut their eyes to the fact that the creditors had it in their power to force that liability upon them. Even, too, if the full call was made it was doubtful whether there would be sufficient to clear the liabilities of the Bank. He for his part doubted whether there would be sufficient, and thought that the assets of the Bank would in consequence be unnecessarily sacrificed, for it would then be the duty of the official liquidator and of his agents in India and China to force a sale of the assets of the Bank—consisting to a great extent of securities in the shape of shares and landed property—which would have to be sold simply for whatever they would fetch in order to meet the claims of the creditors; and the probability would thus be, that they would not only lose the money paid away in the form of a call, but also the benefit of the assets of the Bank, which otherwise they would get. Under these circumstances, therefore, and having regard to the opinion which had been so often expressed in Bombay during the last few months, that there was ample field for a new Exchange Bank here if it was properly managed and placed in the charge of competent persons who were not in any degree responsible for any of the disasters which within the last six or eight months or a year had befallen so many banking institutions, he considered that exceedingly good prospects would lie before the new Bank. The shareholders should undoubtedly vote for the reconstruction of the Bank and should willingly subscribe every share of the new capital ; and the advantages of this course could not be doubted, both in regard to their evading a large amount of liability and their being enabled to realize their assets in a favourable manner, and as to the outside public he thought there could be no doubt that the new shares would be found by them to be an exceedingly good investment. He had therefore no hesitation in proposing the adoption of the resolution which had been placed in his hand. He would vote for it himself, and he trusted that every shareholder present would also support it.

Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy seconded the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer Wadia wished to ask a few questions before the resolution was put to the meeting.

Mr. Gumpert suggested that in the first place what the Chairman and Mr. Rimington had said should be interpreted for the benefit of those who did not understand English.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, interpreted the substance of what had been stated.

Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Punthucky asked whether the 30,000 A shares would be put up for sale by auction, or whether the old shareholders would be compelled to take them

The Chairman—The 30,000 shares are offered to the shareholders in Bombay and to the public in Bombay, and will also be offered in London. It is not compulsory of course upon any shareholder under this proposal to accept new shares, but I think if he consults his own interest he will to the extent of his ability take up new shares in the Bank.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna—Supposing a large number of the shares be not taken up by the old shareholders, how would that affect the resuscitation ?

The Chairman—I think that the proposal will not be at all affected by shareholders being backward to take up the share certificates. The liability of the shareholders under the existing shares continues and will continue to the end of the liquidation.

Mr. Eduljee—Of course it will continue, but if the scrip is not taken up by them will it not affect the resuscitation ?

The Chairman—I think not in any way.

Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer Wadia—I wish to know whether any arrangement has yet been made as to the head quarters of the resuscitated Bank being in London or in Bombay.

The Chairman—I thought that my friend Mr. Rimington in his very able speech had explained that, in the first instance, on the re-establishment of the Bank the head-quarters must necessarily be in England It is quite clear that in carrying out an arrangement of this magnitude, and having to deal with so many separate interests—and having, further, to apply to the Court of Chancery in England that the remaining assets of the Bank may be handed over to the new Bank,—it would have been impracticable to come forward with a proposal for the registration of the Bank in India It is clear that in the first instance the head quarters of the Bank must be in London.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, asked if he was right in inferring from the Chairman's remarks that this new Corporation would not be incorporated under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, and that the liability of the shareholders would be limited to £100 only.

The Chairman—It shall not be established under any Indian Act but under articles of association and agreement in England under the English Companies Act, with limited liability.

Mr. Connon—Are there articles of association in existence ?

The Chairman—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Connon—I do not rise to make any opposition to the motion before the meeting,—indeed I had no intention of speaking when I came here—but I may tell you that I have seen a paper printed in England for circulation, which is of a slightly different tenor and tendency to the other paper I have seen circulated in Bombay. I think you will give me credit when I say—as I do upon my honour say—that I don't think you could be a party to any course but such as would become a gentleman. I tell you, however, with some regret, that I understand —I may say indeed that I *know*, a paper has been issued to the shareholders in England somewhat different from the document which has been laid before us.

Rev. Mr. Kirk.—Have you not got it with you ?

Mr. Connon—I have not got it with me, but I have seen it—I have seen it in Bombay, though I am not authorised to say in whose hands.

A Voice—And what's the difference ?

Mr. Connon—Well, for one thing there is a very considerable puff of a Mr. Allardice, a gentleman who was the London Manager and Secretary of this Bank, and a gentleman whom I would be very sorry to see a second time in the same office. And there is no credit given to another gentleman, who was long the chief of this Bank, and who I believe deserves a great deal of credit for the former success of the Commercial Bank, and does not deserve much discredit if any for its late career, which I dare say we all regret, and he as much as any. Well, whatever may be the purpose and objects of those gentlemen in England—and I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that so far as you are concerned they will only be such as we can all approve—I for my part (and I do not speak with Mr. Angus's knowledge, or at all events at his suggestion) must say that I regret to see that in the committee which has just been proposed, the name of a gentleman who is held in very great respect by the native community, and without whose support you will find it very difficult to get shares taken up in Bombay, has been omitted. If you will excuse me, therefore, I would suggest, in the best feeling and with the wish to support the objects which you have in view, that Mr. Angus, if he is good enough to allow himself to be so proposed—and I have no authority from him to say that he wishes it—ought to be associated with this committee. His assistance in Bombay will be of the greatest value, and I don't know anything that has happened which ought to justify the gentlemen who have bu-ied themselves about the reconstruction of the Bank in ignoring his existence. I do not wish to move any amendment, but I would beg to suggest that the name of Mr. Angus should be added to the committee.

The Chairman : In consequence of what has been said by Mr. Connon it is necessary for me to explain how it is that he is under the apprehension that a different prospectus has been brought forward in Bombay to that which was originally printed. It has arisen in this way. The prospectus was first printed for private circulation, and any first impression which Mr. Connon may have seen must have been of that prospectus which was printed for private circulation. Very considerable corrections had to be made in it, and it was then printed a second time, and in its second shape was approved of by the meeting of shareholders to whom it was submitted in London on the 4th of April. Besides, if you direct your attention for a moment to the second resolution which was passed at the shareholders' meeting in London, you will see that power was given to the committee to make such modifications in the proposal as the committee might find to be necessary. After the meeting of shareholders on the 4th April, it was deemed advisable, under the advice of counsel, slightly to alter the form of the proposal ; and you will observe that in the resolution passed at the creditors' meeting on the 17th of April that fact is recognised by the creditors giving their assent to the modified proposal dated 17th April 1867. That entirely explains what appeared in the first instance to Mr. Connon to require explanation. I am not surprised that he, having seen a different proposal in draft to the one now brought forward here, was under the impression that it had been changed with some reason. Now, the sole reason for the change was as I have explained to you. It was under the advice of counsel, after the shareholders had given their assent to the proposal, that this modified proposal—as it is called—of the 17th April was brought before the creditors in London ; and that, having been assented to by them, is the only proposal that can be submitted to the shareholders and creditors in Bombay. With reference to the other remarks that Mr. Connon has made, I can only say for my part that the committee who are good enough to assist here and to offer their services in assisting to carry out the reconstruction of the Bank, will be well able to exercise their own descretion as to the gentlemen whom they will invite to be placed upon that committee. I myself cannot possibly have any feeling upon the subject. I was not connected with the management of the Bank either in this country or in England, and I have nothing to do with the feeling that may exist in the minds of shareholders in Bombay with regard to either the manager or the directors. All that I have to do here is, in support of your interest and of my own, to endeavour to see the Bank reconstructed upon a sound principle ; and whatever gentlemen are selected for the office of this committee I am quite sure that they will give their aid in carrying out the object for which the committee is appointed.

Mr. Connon : You will allow me perhaps, Sir, to explain that I am entirely satisfied with your explanation as to the origin of the discrepancy in the printed papers, but there was a laborious puff in the first of them of that Mr. Allardice, whom I do not denounce in his absence but accuse in his presence of conduct which ought to prevent him from again obtaining his old position in connection with the Bank. And I must say that if Mr. Allardice is going to receive this kind of laudation, self or otherwise, and Mr. Angus, who has not bought or sold shares in the bazaar or made a fortune—slight at all events—from the Bank, is to be treated in this slighting manner and my suggestion is not to be received in the same spirit in which I have made it, I shall—speaking not under any authority but simply for the general interest of the shareholders of the Bank,—put it to the meeting in the form of an amendment.

Mr. Rimington said that as the person who had moved the resolution now under consideration he would probably carry the meeting with him in saying that all personal matters introduced at a meeting of this kind were to be deprecated. He was quite sure that Mr. Connon in bringing forward this matter had had no improper feeling or motive. There was no use discussing the merits of the question whether, in connection with the failure of the Bank, blame should be attached to Mr. Allardice or to Mr. Angus, a gentleman who was certainly held in the highest respect and esteem in Bombay. (The Chairman : Hear, hear.) They should distinctly avoid any discussion of such questions. Such discussions must be very unsatisfactory, and must be in many respects very painful indeed. The fact that from the very Zenith of its prosperity, this Bank had been brought in the course of eighteen months to be obliged to close its doors, was patent to them; and the opinion of many shareholders, particularly in London, was that the fact was very discreditable. For his part he would deprecate the idea, either that Mr. Allardice or any other one who was personally responsible in any way for the position into which the Bank had come, or who had contributed to it by want of care or zeal in the discharge of his duties, should be appointed to the charge of the new Bank ; but in regard to the suggestion of Mr. Connon as to the addition of Mr Angus' name to the committee, he for one would be happy to see it there.

The name of Mr. Robert Angus was added to the list of the committee, with the consent of the seconder of the resolution.

Mr. A. C. Gumpert said that he had great pleasure in saying a few words in support of Mr. Rimington's resolution. What he would say would be entirely in his own personal character, not as the representative of an estate or company, or anything whatever. The views would be solely his own, and in no way would he wish them to understand that any of his co-trustees or liquidators were responsible for the views which he enunciated. They had the very highest authority that, as shareholders on the list of contributors they were liable for payment of £25 per share, unless some peculiar measures were concerted that would free them, not from this liability but from the necessity of having to pay up that large sum. There could be no doubt whatever, he thought, that the alternative which had been proposed to them by the committee in London, with the concurrence of the official liquidator, Mr. Holyland, was eminently calculated to recommend itself to their attention. It was simply this, that instead of having to pay 250 rupees per share probably at one fell swoop, they would only require to pay 100 rupees per share as it were at their own convenience from now till 15th April 1868—and with the almost certain prospect of receiving back or making convertible again some portion of the old shares Therefore looking at the matter simply from the point of convenience, he should say for one that he should prefer to pay the 100 rupees by April 1868 than the 250 rupees at the call of the official liquidator. On that point he thought there could be no two opinions. The question had frequently been asked, not only there and in committee, but out of doors, what would become of those who neither take up new shares nor apply for the scrip of the B shares, in other words would not those who made new capital be made the cat's paws of those who hold back ? He did not think they would. Those who either from inability or from ill-will were unable to come forward and take up new or B shares would still remain liable, and if the scheme fell through they would only reap what they had sown instead of benefitting. Therefore, he thought the meeting should pledge itself to the opinion that it was desirable that the old bank should be revived ; and he hoped that every man would take up new capital in proportion to the shares he held in the old bank, and also use his personal efforts to induce his friends to come forward likewise. The question had been asked whether the head quarters of the bank must of necessity be in London That he found, would be very unpopular and he himself would rather wish to see the head quarters in Bombay than in London. The old Commercial Bank, while its directors were in Bombay, was one of the best conducted banks in India (Hear hear)—a bank which the shareholders had under their immediate control : but as soon as it was changed, the bank's career was cut very short indeed. The case of the Agra Bank was another instance. In fact, many of the Indian banks which had come to grief had their head quarters in England, and very few remained with their head quarters there. But he looked upon that as a difficulty which might be surmounted. As long as the old concern remained in the Court of Chancery, he could not conceive how it was possible that the management or head quarters of the new bank could be removed from under the jurisdiction of that Court, but he had no doubt that their legal friends would be able to concert means which would permit shareholders at the proper time to transfer the head quarters and the seat of the board of directors from London to Bombay, a time which he hoped, would not be far distant. (Hear, hear.) Then again, with regard to the liquidation of the assets of the bank, he might venture to speak with some little authority, as having had to do something with the realisation of assets. If the offical liquidator was holding the reins and cracking the whip, there would be nothing for it but to make sales whenever the creditors desired. And they all knew what forced sales were particularly in India. They all knew that by forbearance and by watching the market, and by a knowledge of local circumstances, things might be turned to far better account than if a gentleman sitting in his office in London issued a fiat to Bombay, Calcutta, and China, saying “ realise, whatever things will fetch.” The assets were estimated to leave a surplus of £200,000, but instead of having that surplus they might have a very large deficit, and if they had to pay the 250 rupees they might be very thankful if they had a small percentage returned, after a number of years, out of that call. That demonstrated to his mind clearly that if he had personally to choose between the two—the paying either of 250 rupees, or 100 rupees between this and April 1868—he would certainly choose the latter. A point which had not been alluded to yet, but which his friend Mr. Angus had just brought to his recollection. It was this—he believed that the scrip of the new concern would become negotiable security in a short time, and would carry with it the supposed value of the old assets of the B shares, they might find a boxful of certificate shares of the Commercial Bank which a short time ago, represented a large capital, but which now represented no capital at all but a large liability, and these might within a very short time be converted into something of tangible value, and if these A shares were taken up and a fresh start was made, this liability attaching to the A shareholders, distinct from that of the B shareholders, he believed that the B shares, in connection with the A shares, would find a market, and that those who were anxious to relieve themselves from further payment would find the means of doing so ; but as they were circumstanced at present it was impossible to part with their shares. The committee in London seemed to him one very well chosen—one which represented Bombay shareholders by a large number of old residents, of whom he would only mention their late chief magistrate, the Hon. Mr. White, Mr. John Campbell, of Campbell, Mitchell and Co , and Mr. Robert Ryrie, all of whom had enjoyed in Bombay, and continued to enjoy in England, the confidence and esteem of those who knew them, and in their judgment and knowledge of business he thought the Bombay shareholders might safely intrust their interests. He was glad to see Mr. Angus added to the committee, at the same time, he did not suppose that Mr Connon, or the proposer or seconder meant by doing so that this meeting undertook to settle the merits or demerits of the employés of the bank. Those who knew Mr. Angus knew how to appreciate him. He did not know anything of Mr. Allardice or of his management; but he did not think it should be understood that this [illegible] of the meeting alone should give them any claim to the appointments which would require to be filled up in the new bank ; and he did not suppose Mr. Connon or Mr Angus meant it at all in that light. He concluded by motion to the unanimous acceptance of the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Kirk said that, having been requested to come to the meeting by a friend who could not come herself, he would express his concurrence with what had been done. This poor person he represented had said that for her part she was very loth to pay any further sum of money, more than, at all events, could be forced from her. This being the case as to her own mind, he could not do better than recommend her to take shares, on condition that the extra sums of money to be paid before April 1861 should count towards any call made by the Court of Chancery.

The Chairman—I think I may relieve your apprehension. No shareholder who is unable to subscribe to the new capital is required to do so. It is a matter of voluntary choice on the part of each shareholder, and it is only recommended to the shareholders who are able to subscribe to the new capital in order to further their own interest. Any one who is unable to subscribe to the new capital need be under no apprehension in assenting to the proposal before you.

Rev. Mr. Kirk said that was the point he was going to ask of him. Supposing this poor person were to take some shares, then would she be liable for any call made by the Court of Chancery. That aspect of the question had not yet been looked at and he might tell them what that aspect was. The meeting must have noticed that the total value of these shares other than the scrip shares, was only £300,000, and this £300,000 he was sure, if securities depreciated as they had depreciated, might easily be swallowed up to pay the one million and a quarter which was required, and then it would not suffice. I in that case the Court of Chancery, to satisfy the creditors, must make a call upon their shareholders, and he asked, would the money that they had paid—the 100 rupees—be counted towards the 250 rupees that each had to pay if the Court of Chancery demanded it ? He thought that was a fair question for the meeting to put to the Chairman and to the Committee for an answer.

The Chairman, in answer, thought Mr. Kirk's question arose out of a misapprehension. He could not understand how any gentleman could regard the subscription for new shares as at all mixed up with the question of the liability for the £25 upon the old shares Any person who contributed to the new capital of the Bank was now doing that which seemed on all hands to be admitted as very much for his own benefit, and calculated to prevent any subsequent call of £25 being required upon the old shareholders. But of course it could not be said that any subscription to the new shares could be taken as a payment on account of the call of £25 which was due upon the old shares.

Mr. J. Macfarlane, solicitor, wished to know the meaning of this clause in the proposal, “ If the balance of assets over liabilities including expenses, shall be found at the end of two years to exceed £200 000, the then B shareholders shall be entitled to receive their proportions of the excess in cash, from time to time as realised.”

The Chairman thought the meaning of the clause was very clear. Existing shareholders of the Bank would be entitled to divide any surplus due that was realised over and above the £200,000, which they consent to carry into the new Bank.

The Chairman then put the resolution to the meeting, and intimated it to be carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Rankin then proposed that “ this meeting desires to acknowledge the kind assistance afforded by Mr. Beattie, the agent of the official liquidator, in the arrangements for bringing the proposal before the Bombay shareholders and creditors, and that he be requested to continue his assistance in carrying out the proposal.”

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman being awarded on the motion of Mr. Gumpert, the Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment and the meeting terminated.

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Meeting of Creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of Bank was held in the same offices yesterday afternoon, at which there was a small attendance. Mr. Chauntrell was again called to the chair.

The Chairman, after stating the object of the meeting and reading over the proposal, said he did not think that amongst the numerous meetings of creditors lately held in Bombay, there had been many so satisfactory to the creditors as this must be to them, the creditors of the Bank having already received 10s. in the pound, and it being tolerably clear that they were now about to receive full security for the payment of the remainder of their claims, with interest. All persons interested in the resuscitation of the Bank had now agreed to the proposal which was before them, with the exception of the creditors present, and it now remained with the meeting to conclude the matter. A great number of written assents had been sent in by creditors who did not appear at the meeting that day. The amount which was represented by those assents was a total of 17,70,000 rupees, and he had no doubt that many further written consents would come in from the creditors who were not present at the meeting. The speaker then proceeded.—The first question is, can you do better than accept the proposal. The official liquidator, who is your trustee and the person best able to give you an opinion which should be your guide, recommends you, as you have seen, in the letter which I have read, to accept this proposal as that which is most calculated for your interests. You will observe that there is but one alternative, either the proposal must be accepted by the creditors here, or the liquidation must proceed ; and if the liquidation proceeds, you have to consider whether you are at all likely to receive your money sooner than under the mode which is proposed in this proposal. The shareholders would no doubt be called upon to pay a call of £25 per share to meet the remaining liabilities of the bank ; but in the present state of Bombay it is to be feared that the amount of the call which could be realised from the constituency in Bombay would not be large. You must be aware that a large proportion of the shareholders in Bombay would be unable to meet a call at all, much less a call for £25 per share. Supposing the liquidation were to proceed and a call made upon the solvent shareholders in England and abroad, you have to consider how much it would realise. The probability is that it would go but a small way towards the payment of the balance of these claims. The liquidation would doubtless proceed, and in all probability the remaining assets of the Bank would be realised as speedily as possible, without regard to any value they might be subsequently expected to realise were time given and proper arrangements entered into. The scheme which has been prepared follows very closely in all its details the scheme for the resuscitation of the Agra Bank ; and I believe all who are interested in the success of the Agra Bank are very well satisfied with its resuscitation ; and it is to be hoped, that if the creditors here should be willing to consent to the resuscitation of this Bank, the same satisfactory results will be seen here. The next point I would bring under your notice is that your security against all the shareholders who are now liable remains wholly unaffected. You don't in the least change your position. The existing shareholders in the Bank will continue liable to pay their calls until all the promissory notes which are given to you have been met. You have also to consider that there will be a further security given you. And this I would press upon your attention as a very important point, which ought to influence your decision. It is proposed in the construction of the new Bank to raise an additional capital of £300,000, which will be a security to you that the promissory notes will be duly met. You will have the dates fixed upon which your money will be received by you ; you will have promissory notes, which you will be able to discount. These are the advantages which the proposal offers to you, and I think you may all see, as men of business, that a more satisfactory prospect, looking at all the interests involved in the reconstruction of a Bank, could not well be laid before you ; and that it is satisfactory is, I think, shown by the unanimous assent that has been given to it by all the large creditors in England and the numerous assents we have got here. There is one other argument—one which does not, as all the others have, address entirely your self-interest—and that is that I think the creditors will feel something like forbearance and kindness towards the shareholders of the Bank. The creditors will receive the whole of their claims in full, with interest. The shareholders of the Bank are the persons who will suffer. The shareholders now show you that there is a way by which in all probability the disaster that has overtaken them can in a measure be lessened. If a new Bank should be established, the probability is that the shareholders will receive back in the course of time some small value in respect of their shares. Now, I am quite sure, gentlemen, that you will feel that the shareholders are quite an innocent body like the creditors They have nothing to do with the disaster that has overtaken all parties. They are not answerable for it. They are certainly to be pitied. You have no doubt sustained considerable inconvenience and much apprehension in the past year while you were doubtful as to how the affairs of the Bank would be settled. They are now explained to you, and there is a proposal by which you may, certainly by exercising some forbearance and with entire regard to your interests, assist the shareholders to recover back some portion of the loss they have sustained. These are the only remarks I think it necessary to address to you. I put it to you on the ground that forbearance and generosity towards the shareholders, and regard to your own interests, should induce the proposals, very willing acceptance.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna asked what was the nature of the assets.

The Chairman said it would be impossible at this meeting to give an account of all the assets of the Bank. These, of course, consisted of the usual assets which belonged to Indian Banks.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna—Does it consist of land, or securities, or debts due from other parties ?

The Chairman—I apprehend they consist of securities, debts due from other parties, and some land, but how much of each I cannot answer.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna—What is the total value ?

The Chairman—The total value of the assets existing at the present time is about £1,405,000, after payment of the liabilities.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna—Remaining liabilities or liabilities discharged ?

The Chairman—Liabilities discharged.

Mr. Eduldjee Nusserwanjee Settna—If a call is made, what sum is likely to be produced ?

The Chairman—I do not know whether any estimate [illegible] sum likely to be realised [illegible] can be really formed [illegible] quarter of the share- [illegible] call. It is probable that not [illegible] capable holders in Bombay can be considered solvent [illegible] England, of meeting a call, and the shareholders in [illegible] though probably the greater number are solvent [illegible] able to meet a call, are very few in number. But all those calculations have been gone into by Mr. Holyland, who is of opinion that if a call were made, both in England and in India, and if the whole of the assets were realised by forced sales as quickly as could be, the creditors would not be likely to receive the balance due to them within the time that is offered by this proposal.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna asked what was the amount of the remaining liabilities.

The Chairman stated the amount at £1,300,000.

On the motion of Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, seconded by Mr. Darsi Lalljee, the following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously :—

“ That the creditors present agree to accept payment of the balance of their claims against the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East by the instalments and on the terms specified in the proposal dated the 17th April, 1867, now submitted to this meeting, with the reservation of all rights against third parties on securities, it being an express condition of this resolution that the liability of the present shareholders of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East shall remain until the whole of the creditors' claims shall have been satisfied, and recommend the creditors generally to give their consent.”

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FORT POLICE COURT.—22nd May.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

A False Charge.—Cassinath Narrayan and Luxmon Dhondsett were charged with having given one Nathoo Nagoo in charge of a police constable on false and insufficient grounds on the 18th inst., and having on the same day falsely preferred a charge of theft against him before the acting Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Hearn appeared as public prosecutor.

After the examination of several witnesses for the prosecution His Worship committed the prisoners to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Cheating.—Edward Farrell, lately an inspector in the Bombay police force, was charged with cheating by inducing one Maneckchund Kissenchund to deliver to him three shawls, and a cloak, of the collective value of Rs 780.

About noon yesterday, prisoner went to the shop of the prosecutor, who knew him as a constable of police, and represented that Mr. Barton, acting Chief Magistrate, wanted to purchase some Cashmere shawls. The prosecutor thereupon gave him three shawls and a cloak for the inspection, as he believed, of the Chief Magistrate. About 4 o'clock the same afternoon, prisoner went and told prosecutor that the shawls and cloak had been kept by Mr. Barton, and that the money for them would be paid next morning. The same night prosecutor ascertained that Farrell was no longer employed in the police force, and made a complaint to Mr. Inspector Horton.

This forenoon an information was laid and a warrant granted against the prisoner, who was placed by Mr. Horton shortly afterwards before the magistrate on the above charge Mt. Horton also produced the shawls and cloak, stating that the prisoner had been seen offering them for sale to a native this morning. The prosecutor, however, on seeing that his property was safe, withdrew the charge and the case was dismissed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUMPING OPERATIONS AT BABOOLA TANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The municipal authorities have given their own pet contractors the “ job” of emptying the Baboola Tank, and the work went on for some time to the wonder of the gazing common crowd, and to the pleasantry of a few knowing ones who cracked their jokes unmercifully at the expense both of the Contractors and the Municipality.

Your readers should be informed that the Contractors provided three of Gwynne's Centrifugal lift-pumps—the best in the world for the job—and that the engines were placed at least three feet higher than was necessary. In short they have been planted on a level with the road, as if it was only a matter of working space that had to be considered. The consequence of this blunder was that an excess of power was employed, or in other words, power was wasted, and at somebody's expense. I am not inclined to believe that the Municipal Commissioner and the Contractors are likely to bear the extra expenditure between them, for I rather think the rate-payers will be asked to find the money for the unnecessary steam-power.

The power employed might have been at least one-eighth less than it was. To have fixed the apparatus in a more suitable position, viz. three feet lower than it was fixed—it would only have been necessary to sink grooves in the rubble masonry near the top of the steps of the tank, which would have left ample room for the fall of the water into the street drain. The work proceeded, and I confess that a good deal of water was pumped out of the tank ; but strange to relate, the pumping was stopped just where it was most important to continue it. It ceased, leaving the mud, sludge, and corruption still in the bottom of the tank, covered by a few feet of the foulest water. This concentrated muck, existing in three forms,—solid, liquid, and gelatinous—must be capable of rendering the fresh rain water quite as deleterious as the former water. I would charge any man with an attempt at poisoning who should ask me to drink the Baboola Tank water before the end of next July. The Municipal Commissioner intended to do something for the public health by emptying the tank, but alas ! his Contractors have failed him. An old Platelayer who now sits beside me declares that he would have done the job completely by applying a superimposed or double lift rather than give up before the work was fairly done and himself laughed at. I would not have cared about the waste of money in this case, but the cause of public health is a more serious matter.

OBSERVER.

21st May.

OUR BORDER POLICY.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

Two successive mountain struggles have opened our eyes to the military capacities of the tribes on our North-West frontier, and have produced in our authorities so wholesome a respect, that the slightest turbulence on the part of our warlike neighbours is promptly met by an overawing display of force. The distracted Dooranee empire seems to offer itself to the boldest bidder, and nothing intervenes between Russia and Herat. The remains of Turkish existence may be counted by hours, and English statesmen are weighing the chances of another Crimean war. What is the policy pursued on a border whose importance daily increases ?

We have held the Trans Indus frontier since 1849. During this time we have conducted expeditions against almost every tribe upon it. The praises of our management and our moderation are in the mouths of the people. Armed violance has been in a great measure repressed, order and security have been introduced, and the depredations of the hostile tribes have been confined almost entirely to the immediate vicinity of their hills. We have worked two rival methods side by side and both with great success—one the Sind system, with the Beloochees, of a commanding force, stern repression and a disarmed and protected peasantry ; and the other that of the Punjab, more tortuous and difficult but cheaper and better adapted to a people like the Pathans, by which the inhabitants of the country are enlisted on our side, while there is a good deal of negociation and manœuvring much forbearance and, when unavoidable, great and successful efforts. This Punjab system, though generally successful, has never been very clearly defined. Changing times and men have introduced many modifications of practice and theory. Much has always depended on the Commissioners of the day whose style and temperament have greatly varied. Where could be a stronger contrast than between Colonel James and Becher, successively Commissioners of Peshawur ? But of late years opinions and policy, compelled by the necessity for retrenchment and the great difficulty of putting adequate armaments in the field, have veered pretty steadily towards a system of conciliation and amelioration. Our Border policy divides itself into three heads.—1. Coercion ; 2. Social amelioration ; 3. Prevention.

I. The first may be dismissed in a few words for it is not the policy of the day. It is carried out on two methods—military expeditions and blockade. Military coercion has the advantage of an immediate result, has a great effect on surrounding tribes, inflicts in reality less injury on the sufferer while leaving a more enduring impression, adds, to our military prestige and our topographical knowledge, and exercises our troops in war. But it is very expensive, imperatively requiring that no check or partial failure be experienced,—the neglect of this has of late years done much harm—and necessitating therefore an army of a strength not easily brought together. Then humanity forbids its adoption till other methods have failed. The plan of blockade is easy, certain, and inexpensive and, if maintained long enough, effectually humbles the refractory tribe. But it is harassing to the troops, is long in taking effect, lacks the eclat of active operations and their deterrent effect upon others, and bears the same relation to them as fine does to flogging in crime. While a military expedition is best suited to a strong force on a frontier of moderate extent or against small or divided tribes, blockade is adapted to the North-West frontier and the Punjab force, and to tribes like the Afreedies and Muhsood Wuzeeries.

II. As regards social amelioration, precedents drawn from certain tribes cannot be applied to others. The idea is to persuade troublesome clans to forbear from plunder and to accept, in its place, allotments of land in our territory and assistance in establishing themselves thereon. This affords a livelihood to those whom poverty may be supposed to have driven to plunder, and secures hostages against the ill behaviour of the tribes. And certainly there are clans on the frontier which would at first sight appear to be striking examples of the feasibility of this process. But on a closer view all resemblance is lost between the circumstances under which they settled and those now existing. It may be regarded as certain that, in the days preceding the formation or following the dissolution of the Dooranee empire, [illegible] might was right in the tract which separates the Indus from the Affghan hills, any great hill tribes which [illegible] desired could, and did, take up what territory they [illegible]anted in the tract adjoining their mountains. In [illegible] the Ooshteranies had Bunnoo Wuzeeries and [illegible] the plains, gaining commenced agriculture in [illegible]vious to our rule, their footing by the sword, pre[illegible] of our subjects and similarly the various tribes [illegible]tirely in the like the Esa-kheyl who now live [illegible] the same as plains. The causes in these cases were [illegible] other Gilji still drive sections of the Kharotes and [illegible] migra- tribes into trade, pastoral nomadism an[illegible]on and tory labour, viz. expansion of populat[illegible] con- straitened cultivation. Only under similar [illegible]ditions, therefore, will agricultural settlem[illegible] succeed and hill men be induced to leave the fertile valleys and fierce freedom for the heat and the subjection of the plains. There is a Pathan tribe called Bhuttunnies, originally a large and powerful clan, which, having been compressed by enemies on all sides into limits far too small, were driven to plunder for a subsistence, and these of course eagerly embraced the idea of location in the Nar, a large uncultivated tract in Bunnoo. But most of the great border clans, like the Muhsood Wuzeeries and Sheoranies, have lands in their own hills as yet amply sufficient for their numbers and far better than any we could give them, with abundant and easy irrigation as was seen in the Muhsood expedition. It is evident, then, that it is the excitement, honour and impunity of a life of plunder, and not the want of other means of livelihood, that cause the incessant misbehaviour of these mountain tribes, and that their freebooting habits will only be repressed when such a livelihood has been rendered, difficult, precarious, and dangerous by our preventive and coercive measures. It may be taken as an axiom that it is impossible for us, of ourselves, to make a radical change in the habits and condition of a people, to create a want or initiate a movement. Amelioration must wait upon prevention and be developed very gradually. We must be contented to meet and lead the wants and movements of rude and suspicious races when produced by circumstances over which we have some control, such as stopping the other outlets for their energy and rendering unpleasant and unprofitable their present means of livelihood.

III. Prevention may be carried out in two ways—direct, through Government servants, and indirect, through holders of military fiefs. Direct prevention may be effected by our own troops, or by militia drawn from the border tribes. The former is costly and unless carried out in its integrity as in Sind, is hardly satisfactory in its result It harasses our magnificent regular troops, and does not develop their true use, which is for reserves. Where the troops are scanty in proportion to their work they are best utilized by the plan of the late Captain Fitzgerald—the strong man of Sir Charles Napier—of throwing the posts considerably back from the passes, leaving an ample plain for the cavalry to act upon instead of being pushed up into the ravines close under the hills, and compelling the vast herds of the nomade Lohanees who for six months in the year overspread a considerable portion of the Derajat, and all other temptations to plunderers, to withdraw behind them. But any method of direct defence, adopted with such inadequate means as exist at present on the North-West frontier, always remain unsatisfactory.

The [illegible] method of direct prevention, by [illegible] militia from the border tribes, has the advantage of setting a country dog to catch a country hare. It is cheaper and more rough and ready than our foreign Regulars. Their horses, equipments, and discipline do not suffer by being broken up into small detachments and knocked about over hills and ravines. Raised from the very tribes they are to check—as they should in a great measure be, instead of as now almost entirely from residents of the plains—such militia are a step in the direction of amelioration, conciliating the tribes, giving them something to lose, and thereby making it worth their while to be quiet. They employ restless spirits who, unwilling to dig or to beg, must seek some outlet for their energies, and give the people generally a taste for something better than a livelihood by rapine. Finally this plan gives us a body of men who, entering with impunity their native hills, know exactly where to find stolen property and how to recover it by a combination of the *suaviter in modo* and *fortiter in re*, and who can certainly prevent raids by the passes for which they are responsible, or recover the stolen property when taught by punishment and reward. The successful carrying out of this method needs considerable tact and local knowledge. Care must be taken in entertaining the militia, which to troublesome tribes should be gradually *conceded*, not to give any one section or chief undue preponderance, nor to make any such responsible for passes not actually in their power. The force must be to an extent sufficient to be felt in the tribe, and the men must be treated with great tact and leniency, responsibility being enforced not too rapidly or stringently. The immediate authority over them must not be frequently changed.

Indirect frontier management is the buffer policy known to all conquering nations. By it wardens of the marches, interposed between our civil jurisdiction and hostile independent nations, do and bear much which it would be impolitic for the central Government to take notice of. The broad outlines of this policy are these—to entrust portions of the border to influential chiefs whose jurisdiction is conterminous with the same, the revenues of these tracts being enjoyed by the chiefs for the military and political expenses ; to hold our own posts in reserve, and to let the chief be responsible for and manage his border under a general supervision. The only portion of our frontier where this policy is at all systematically adopted, though even there far from being carried out in its integrity, is Dehra Ghazee Khan. There, and in Tank in Dehra Ismael Khan, the great native chiefs manage their hill neighbours with a tact and a knowledge of their peculiarities impossible and undesirable of imitation by ourselves, and with results which clearly manifest the happy suitability of the system. To develop their full use however the Feofholders should be more free in their action. Making their own political, fiscal, and police arrangements, they should be independent of every one save the heads of Divisions. Their method should not be too closely looked into, and a golden mean should be observed between vexatious meddling and indifference.

Such are the more salient points of the methods of frontier management adopted, or advocated, by our officials in the North-West. The subject is important when we consider the numbers, courage, and hostility of the mountaineers who look down upon our plains from Peshawur to Sind. Nor is border management some recondite craft with mysteries only to be arrived at after a protracted initiation. On the contrary, the light of common-sense in this as in other matters will guide us to a correct appreciation of objects and means. Like the science of managing men elsewhere, border policy is essentially progressive. It is possible that the march of events may overpass and reduce to insignificance the particular tract of highlands which we have discussed. But the probability is that, at any proximate stage of our progress, we may have to guard peaceful frontiers from hostile and barbarous tribes. Should this be the case, lessons learned on the Punjab border will, properly applied, be found equally useful at the foot of the Paropamisus. Huzaras and Jemshidis may be managed on the same principles, and with the same success, as Beloochees and Pathans.

COAL IN AUSTRALIA.—THE LAMBTON COLLIERY.

(*From the Money Market Review.*)

The question of a sufficient supply of coal for the growing requirements of all parts of the world is one of great commercial and national importance. For some years our Australian colonies have produced coal, but, until comparatively recently, it has not been greatly used, nor has its production been much taken into consideration by those who have devoted their thought to the subject of the probable duration of the coal-fields of Great Britain.

A change, however, in this respect appears to be rapidly coming on, the steps taken by the Scottish Australian Mining Company having established beyond a doubt the excellent quality of Australian coal, and its fitness for steam and gas purposes. The directors of that company recently ordered home a quantity of coal from their Lambton colliery, near Newcastle in New South Wales, and submitted it to an impartial trial by the English Government, with results which show very plainly that it can compete successfully in the Australian, Indian, Chinese, and other foreign markets with the best coal shipped from England.

The following is the report by the Government on the trial in question :—

[Extract.]

“ War-office, March 6, 1867.

“ The Secretary to the Scottish Australian Mining Company,
1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

“ Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th February, and in reply, I am to transmit to you copies of the reports made by the Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, and by the chemist of the War Department, upon the trial of the ‘ Lambton’ coal submitted by the Scottish Australian Mining Company, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the month of November last.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

“ J. St. George, Major-General,
Director of Ordnance.”

(Copy.)

“ Report of a trial made in the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, to test the quality of a sample of ‘Lambton’ coal (New South Wales) submitted by the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited), in comparison with first and second-class Newcastle coal (English), the conditions of trial being the same in each case.

“ The boiler used was 20 feet long, 6 feet dia[illegible]r, with 2 internal flues, fired in the centre. mete[illegible]a of each fire-grate 11 feet=22 feet total,

“ A[illegible]ter and Annans reciprocating fire bars. with Cha[illegible]th a ‘ wheel draft,’ steam being up to Boiler set wi[illegible]e test was commenced, and heigh 45 lbs. when t[illegible] gauge accurately marked. The of water in glass [illegible]edy's) was previously tested, water meter (Ken[illegible]t continuously at work 8½ and the boiler ke[illegible] steam varying [illegible] from 45 to to 50 lbs., the temperature of feed water averaging 90 degs.

“ At the end of the 8½ hours the pressure of steam and height of water were the same as at the commencement, the results of the trial were as shown in the following statement, namely—

		Australian Coal.	1st Class Newcastle or Hartley's Hastings (English).	2nd Class. Newcastle or Buddles (English.)
Coals consumed	In lbs.	3542	3542	3542
	cwts. qrs. lbs.	31.2.14	31.2.14	31.2.14
Water evaporated ...	Gallons	2,600	2,700	2,430
	lbs.	26,000	27,000	24,300
Ditto per lb. of fuel ...	lbs.	7·34	7·62	6·86
Fuel consumed per foot of fire-grate per hour ...	lbs.	18·94	18·24	19·7
Total weight of ashes or refuse	lbs.	179	164	346
Weight of ashes per cwt. of fuel consumed.	lbs.	5·6	5·16	10·94
Time occupied in the trial	hrs. min.	8·30	8·50	8·10
Average pressure of steam		47	45	35

“ The Australian coal burnt very freely, requiring comparatively little stoking, and no black smoke was emitted from the chimney during the trial.

“ E. M. Boxer, Superintendent R. L.

“ Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, February 11, 1867.”

From this trial of Lambton and other coal, made at the Royal Laboratory, it will be seen that the company's Lambton coal is on the whole equal to the best English Newcastle coal, the average pressure of steam obtained from it during the trial being even greater than that obtained from the English coal.

“ Report of the Chemist to the War Department on the Results of Examination of a Sample of Coal from Lambton Colliery, Australia.

“ The sample consists of a bituminous coal, undistinguishable in appearance and general properties from Newcastle coal (English).

“ A heap 33 cwt. was carefully looked over for pyrites, and the coal was found remarkably free from this impurity ; and it was, moreover, very uniform in quality.

“ Two average samples were taken for analytical examination, and proved almost identical in composion. The percentage of Ash in the two samples was as follows :—

No. 1	4·42
„ 2	4·60
Mean	4·51 per cent. of ash.

“ The ash was of a pale reddish colour, and consisted of clay, peroxyde of iron, and a trace of carbonate of lime.

“ The mean percentage of sulphur in the two samples was 0·55.

“ When heated in a close vessel, the coal furnished 64 per cent. of a light porous coke.

“ These results show that the sample of coal submitted is fully equal in quality to Newcastle coal (English) of the best kinds.

“ The following results of examination of average samples of Newcastle coal (English) used in the Royal Arsenal are given for comparison :—

	Bebside Colliery.	Hastings Colliery.
Ash (light red in colour).	7·15 per cent.	5·35 per cent.
Sulphur......................	0·96 „	2·00 „
Coke............................	66·5 „	65·0 „

“ F. A. Abel, Chemist of the War Department.

“ Chemical Department, Woolwich, February 5th, 1867.”

The results of the foregoing examination of Lambton and other Coal by the Chemist of the War Department are repeated below in a tabulated form for the purpose of comparison, viz.—

	Lambton Colliary (Australian coal.)	Hastings Colliery (English coal.)	Bebside Colliery English Coal.
Ash (light red in colour).	4·51 p. ct.	5·35 p. ct.	7·15 p. ct.
Sulphur	0·55 „	2·00 „	0·96 „
Coke.........	64·00 „	65·00 „	66·50 „

We are informed that the price of this coal, free on board at Newcastle, New South Wales, is only 9s. 3d. per ton at present.

It is satisfactory to know that large specimens of the Lambton and other Australian coal are to form an important feature in the New South Wales Court of the coming International Exhibition at Parish.

The following are the intercolonial and foreign exports of coal from Newcastle, New South Wales, during the six months ending at the 31st December last :—Melbourne, 63,573 tons ; Adelaide, 18,514 ; Wallaroo, 24,078 ; Tasmania, 6,625 ; Otago, 11,062 ; Wellington, 11,719 ; Nelson, 6,081 ; Lyttelton, 8,601 ; Auckland, 8,588 ; Shanghai, 8,340 ; Hong Kong, 9,781 ; Singapore, 598 ; Javia, 7,234 ; San Francisco, 14,013 ; Valparaiso, 5,310—total, 204,117 tons.

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THE FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN ARMIES.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

The opinion entertained by the Prussian Commander-in-Chief respecting the French army derives additional interest at the present moment, when the outbreak of hostilities between the two nations is alarmingly imminent.

In a pamphlet ("Eine Militarische Denkschrifte") published six years ago Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia discussed the question of encountering the French forces in the field, and in a few able sentences gave the leading principles which guide the movements of the troops of the great military nation of Europe.

These, according to the Prince are as follows:—

1. To lay aside in time of war all barrack-yard rules and restrictions.
2. To bear in mind that moral force is superior to physical force.
3. To act against irregular troops in solid and compact order, so as not to run the risk of confusion in case of a wild, careless dash. On the other hand to meet regulars in loose order.
4. Never to await an attack, but to seize the decisive moment for assuming the offensive.
5. Never to lose time with skirmishing where a solid mass can act with vigour.
6. To uphold and encourage the peculior vehemence of the French troops in an attack, the *furia francese* which is almost irresistible; yet when it fails resolves itself into hopeless confusion.

The Prince, in discussing these principles, asserts that all the tactics of the French are based solely upon them, that the army knows no fixed order of battle, but that everything is left to the discretion of the generals, who are further very much dependent upon the natural intelligence of the soldiers. Thus the system followed by the French in their wars with Southern nations would be no guide to the probability of their manœuvres against a Northern one. It is difficult to admit the entire truth of this assertion, but it cannot be denied that the French chiefs are able to act in a freer and less circumscribed manner than Germans or English. When Napoleon declared that the tactics of an army should be altered every ten years, he uttered a truth which his countrymen have accepted, but which we have held in some disregard.

The offensive system of defence has much to be said in its favour; though not invariably successful, it enables the defenders to choose their own ground for the contest, and, if numerous enough, to assail the flanks and even the rear of the attacking force. In all such and similar movements everything depends upon rapidity of execution, and this rapidity in a Frenchman is believed to warm the blood and incite the soldier to daring deeds. Thus very much of the French manœuvring is executed at a running pace, and when skirmishers advance they are always closely followed by columns moving also at the double. This does not escape the Prince's observation, and he notices it for the purpose of pointing out that a quick Prussian commander could always seize some moment in the course of so hurried an advance when the columns would be breathless or disarranged, and if he were then to charge, success would be certain. From these reasons French troops seldom hazard a night attack, but rely for victory on the dash and vehemence of a sudden rush on a post. Their tactics are summed up in the sentence "Le soldat Francais marche toujours en avant." It is some of this "elan" that the Prince wishes to see encouraged in his own army, though whether it is possible to endow a whole nation, renowned for its stolidity, whith a foreign vivacity is more than doubtful. His other suggestion, that the Prussian army should be composed of "thinking bayonets," has been long since adopted, and with an enormous success, as shown in the late war, that would justify us in making some attempt to follow so excellent a piece of advice.

ARMY REFORM.

(From the Daily News.)

The meagre character of the recommendations of the Recruiting Commission has probably not yet fallen out of public recollection. But their memory is not uselessly revived by a document just issued in which they are presented in a tabular form, with a note apended to each, stating whether it has been adopted and carried out by the Horse Guards or not. What was originally paltry in suggestion becomes by this comparison with performance almost startling for fecundity of idea and breadth of scope. There are just thirty-nine articles in this new creed of Army Reform, and of these seventeen have appended to them the words "Not carried out." What is more unfortunate is that the fatal phrase is applied to the few proposals which have anything in them of value. Minute details of alteration in the arrangements of the Recruiting Service are approved and adopted. Thus we are told that the recommendation that recruiting by means of the adjutants and staff of the Militia should cease, and that pensioners employed on that duty should be subjected to the Mutiny Act, has been "carried out." So also is the next recommendation—if, indeed it deserve that name—which is to the effect "that inspecting field officers should be employed as at present, but that the number of such officers should be revised from time to time as recruiting increases or diminishes." Then a number of details respecting the apportionment of the enlistment rewards and of the smart money to recruiting parties are declared to be adopted, and some alterations are made respecting the marking of deserters. The few changes accepted that rise at all above this level consist in the relief of the soldier from the charge for browning his arms and altering his clothing, in furnishing him with one extra pair of serge trousers biennially, and one extra pair of boots annually, in rendering in some way (we are not told how) the Royal Military Asylum and the Hibernian Military School more available for the supply of recruits, and in directing that pensioners discharged with good characters should be employed as clerks in Government offices. And we must, of course, remember the grand panacea of General Peel, of twopence a day extra all round, though as it happened, this was not recommended by the Commission at all. But among the list of rejected proposals we find included the recommendation, that the period for computing length of service should run from the date of attestation, without reference to the attainment of the age of 18; that which draws "the attention of the military authorities to the allegation that the desertion of recruits is sometimes occasioned by the fatigue and irksomeness of the drill, and to the desirableness of limiting as much as practicable the duration of each drill, and of every care being taken that the strength and energy of the recruit be not overtasked;" that a complete supply of clothing necessaries be issued to the soldier at more frequent intervals without stoppages; that the distinction between pay and beer money should be abolished; that the number of commissions granted to non-commissioned officers should be made generally known; and that a statement of the conditions and advantages of the service should be drawn up and circulated in the recruiting districts. The failure to comply with the two last recommendations is, indeed, not matter for which we are disposed to blame the Horse Guards. If they were to tell the full truth in these respects it is very certain that recruiting would be brought to a dead stand at once. It goes on at present chiefly because men don't know what they are subjecting themselves to when they take the shilling.

This catalogue of changes in trifles and of obstinate resistance to change in all that is important, shows clearly enough the temper that animates the military authorities. But, fortunately meantime the public is gaining every day a fuller information from the best sources respecting the real nature of the case. The books, magazine articles, and letters written by private soldiers, have of late years made a very distinct show in our literature, and the public reads them all with nearly the same avidity as the stories of bigamy and poisoning which are its favourite mental food at present. From these quarters it is beginning to form a pretty accurate idea of the real nature of the soldier's trade. It sees how the service, tolerable in a good regiment, becomes a hell upon earth in a bad one. It understands how the dead, dull uniformity of meaningless routine crushes out all love for the trade of arms from the most enthusiastic natures. It begins to know something of the petty tyranny of subalterns and sergeants, against which there is no redress; of the want of encouragement or opportunity for self-improvement; of the hopelessness of rising by any persistence in good conduct; of the fatal consequences of even the rare reward of exceptional gallantry by promotion to a commission, when it brings with it the necessity of companionship with extravagant officers who gain their rank by purchase. By and bye this spreading acquaintance with the true merits of the case will enforce a change. When the time comes, whether brought about by the total collapse of the existing recruiting system or by some great necessity for augmenting our army, that the chiefs at the Horse Guards are at their wit's end, the nation will be able to set them and their ancient routine aside, and to dictate a remodelling of our army organization which will horrify them, but will give to England the strength of all her sons to defend her in her need.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.
FRANCIS MATHEW, Chief Resident Engineer.
Bombay, 16th May 1867.

WANTED a BANDMASTER, for H. M.'s 26th Regiment, Bombay N. I., apply stating terms and forwarding testimonials to the President Band Committee, Baroda.
17th May, 1867.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11⅛ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11[illegible]
2	do.	1/11[illegible]
1	do.	1/1[illegible]
On demand		1/10[illegible]

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to	3	months Notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do.	4 do.
Do.	12	do.	5 do.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 21st May 1867.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balances during the half year have not been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 do.	4	do.
12 ditto	5	ditto

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50,		1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
3	do.	1s. 11[illegible]	
2	do.	1s. 11d.	
1	do.	1s. 10[illegible]	
On demand		1s. 10[illegible]	
On Scotland	do.	} 1s. 10[illegible]	
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, should same not have fallen below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	5	per cent.
6 do.	4	do.
3 do.	3	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to England, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or [illegible] commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL [illegible] ROYAL CHARTER.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank)		at 1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
3	do.	1s. 11[illegible]	
2	do.	1s. 11d.	
1	do.	1s. 10[illegible]	
On Demand (Head Office)		1s. 10[illegible]	

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rs. [illegible] the balances of which have not during [illegible] Rs. 1,000 [illegible] no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one year,		5 per cent.
Do.	6 months' notice,	5 do.
Do.	3 months' ditto,	3 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Balances over Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 40,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts, [illegible] or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in [illegible] Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted as desired.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the proceeds be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

4 months' sight		at 1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
3	do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	„
2	do.	at 1s. 11d.	„
1	do.	at 1s. 10¾d.	„
On demand		at 1s. 10½d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland		at 1s. 10⅝d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		at 1s. 10⅞d.	„

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve	months' notice of withdrawal	
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 92,59,400	(£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 46,29,700	(£462,970).
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 2,20,000	(£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Praunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London..........No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to	3 months' notice of withdrawal	4 per cent.	
„	6 „	„	5 „
„	12 „	„	6 „

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight		1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
„ demand	do.	1s. 10⅞d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	} 1s. 10⅞d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 10⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10⅞d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 20th May 1867.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day in.
ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to	3	months' notice	4 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	6	do.	6	do.
Do.	9	do.	7	do.
Do.	12	do.	8	do.

All letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.
Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
13th May 1867.

TO BE LET from the 1st of June, a good Furnished BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part between Naugaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes walk from the Dadur Railway Station, with Water Pipes attached in the Bungalow, and good compound with Garden, suitable for 2 Families or 4 Bachelors, lately occupied by Messrs Smart, Wallis and Morton, P. O. & Co., rent Rs. 60. Apply to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALA, No. 37, Glass shop, Gunbawa Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by DR. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HIMABHAI.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1867.

TO LET, the extensive PREMISES, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling in Parsee Bazaar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle, and formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department, apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, the Property of Mr. P. GRANT, Saddler, in East Street, Poona. Application to be made at No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, either personally or by letter.
22nd April, 1867.

FOR SALE.—The large RANGE of BUILDINGS comprising upwards of 1,400 square yards recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey and Co. situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.
Apply to the Liquidator Financial Association of India and China (Limited)

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted.)—Vol. II. Maharashtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 52½. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

FOR SALE.—The following CARRIAGES just received:—

1 new four-wheeled, very light PERTH DOG-CART, with PatentDragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

1 new, well made and strong WAGONETTE, very light with Patent Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

2 very handsome and neat wire wicker work PONEY PHÆTON, strong and well made, seats for 4 inside, very light, and well adapted either for Poona or Mahableshwur.

The above Carriages are to be sold cheap to effect speedy sale. Apply to
MR. A. B. COLLETT, at Girgaum Coachworks.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of MESSRS. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY, and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY, are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one-sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Casha Maller, containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 1½ adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsley containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah, and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arrcar containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above Properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds Rupees Twenty Thousand.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned. G. R. WILSON,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MADRAS."

	Rs.	a.
Bonar's Hymns of Faith and Hope	1	4
A Theoretical and Practical treatise on Midwifery, By P. Cazeaux	18	0
An Encyclopædia of Architecture, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical. By J. Gwilt, F.S.A., new edn	30	0
Life and work at the Great Pyramid. By C. Piazzi Smyth, 3 vols	42	0
The Lady's Mile	4	8
Pass and Class. A Guide book to Oxford Studies. By M. Burrows, 3rd edn	3	12
'Up the Country.' By the Hon. Emily Eden	4	8
The Practical Conveyancer. By R. Rouse, 2 vols	22	8
The Directorium Anlicanum, 3rd edn. By Thomas Bosmonth	9	0
Every Man's Own Lawyer: By a Barrister	5	0
Recreations of Christopher North. By Professor Wilson, 2 vols	6	0
The Life of Edward John Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica. By H. Hume	4	8
The last Chronicle of Barset. By A. Trollope, vol. I.	7	8
The Argosy; a Magazine of Tales, Novels, Essays and Poems, 2 vols	7	0
A Kalendar of the English Church, for the year of grace 1867	1	4
Brooke on the Office and Practice of a Notary of England with precedents. By L. Levi, 3rd edn	15	12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for April	3	0
American Notes. By C. Dickens	1	8
The last essays of Elia. By Charles Lamb	0	12
The Shilling Peerage, 1867	0	12
The Shilling Baronetage, 1867	0	12
Lives of the Queens of England, From the Norman conquest. By Agnes Strickland	4	8
Waverley Novels, Vol 26—Vol. I. Nigel	3	8
—— Vol. 28—Vol. I. Peveril of the Peak	3	8
Scott's—The Black Dwarf and a legend of Montrose	0	8
Bengal Army List, April	6	0

Bombay, 18th May, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.		
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6	8	pts.
	Do.	„ 12	0	qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20		
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29		
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38		
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18		
	Tres-Vieux	25		
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35		

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke— St. Estephe		at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do.	St. Julien	„ 15	„
Do.	Do.	Pauillac	„ 18	„
Do.	Do.	Pontet Canet	„ 25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring			„ 18	„
Champagne, Lelegard			„ 25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash. FINLAY, CLARKE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1867.

STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLE,

Of light "alcoholic strength, and yet almost imperishable through their purity, and with marked fragrance of the true vinous character, the Rhenish Wines are the Wines for intellectual gaity."—Druitt on Wines.

A consignment of these for the Hot Season has just been received from CUTLER, PALMER & Co., the finest for years.

Breakfast	Rs. 26 per dozen.
Fine, Dinner	„ 33 „
Dessert (Johannisberg & Marcobrunner)	„ 50 and Rs. 40

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have just cleared another shipment of C. P. & Co.'s liquids, and are now executing outstanding orders. In consequence of the increasing demand for some of the Wines, particularly Still Hocks and Burgundies, great difficulty is found in keeping up adequate stocks, consumers are therefore recommended to forward their orders at once. The Brandies and expensive Sherries having had twenty-five years of steady sale are always in stock.

BURGUNDIES. For an encomium on these see Dr. Druitt on Wines. The Gouty and all others are strongly recommended a perusal of that work which will form Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s best Advertisement.

Chambertin	Rs. 48
Nuits	„ 36
Macon	„ 24
CHAMPAGNES. (Drunk at Marlborough House).	
Quarts	Rs. 38, Rs. 31, and Rs. 26
Pints	„ 20, „ 17, „ 14
BRANDIES. The following which are samples are exquisite.	
Cognac of 1851	Rs. 50
„ Old Brown	„ 36

They are distinct from the usual qualities in stock Rs. 33, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22.

For details of all see Price Lists.
ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

THE GENUINE MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The Undersigned have just received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," a fresh supply of Messrs. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" Champagne in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of their well known WINE in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen, to insure a ready sale.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 36 per case, Crown Sherry, E. J. BRAND & Co. in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Teur Gueyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux do Rs. 12 per case of 1 dozen. PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:—

Champagne—Jules Mumms		Rs. 38	per dozen.
Moselle	Sparkling Muskatel	„ 35	„
Do.	Do. Schazzburg.	„ 40	„
Claret	Fine	„ 18	„
Do.	do.	„ 16	„
Sherry	Fine	„ 28	„
Do.	do.	„ 30	„
Do.	Superior Amontillado.	„ 32	„
Do.	Fine Red Seal	„ 32	„
Do.	Amontillado Yellow Seal.	„ 32	„
Do.	Very superior Green Seal.	„ 36	„
Brandy, Rouyer Aine & Co.		„ 24	„
Allsopp's Ale, quarts		„ 5	„

SILLAR & Co.

SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs. 42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	„ 33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)	„ 28
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry)	„ 28

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messes and private consumers to	Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ „	from Native Shopkeepers to	Edulji Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
„ POONA	to	Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad Saugor, „ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow	„ „	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Ahmedabad & Guzerat	„ „	Jehangir Pestonjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras	„ „	Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta	„ „	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champs de Mars

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Per doz.	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.			90
Do.	„ Do.		40
Do.	„ a Crown		30
Do.	„ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality			40
Do.	Do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.			36
Do. Fine	„ Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine	„ Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co			36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown			
Do. Fine Still Red Seal			18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal			30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal			40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal			23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal			29
Do. Golden, Do.			29
Do. Vino Fino			29
Do. Red Seal			37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal			35
Claret Light Capsule			15
Do. do. Pints			8
Do. Yellow Seal			23
Do. Red Do. Pints			17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts			32
Port Black Seal			26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac			36
Do. Brand a Crown			24
Old Tom, Red Seal			18
Dry Gin, Black Seal			18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts			36
Do. Do. Pints			19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry			42
Maraschino			48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—TENNENT'S BEER, selling off cheap to close a consignment.
Revd. S EDULJEE'S Gujrati Grammar chiefly suited for Officers and others learning English. Apply to 7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled.

4 Doz. Cases,	at Rs. 5	per doz.	qts.
6 do.	„ 3	per doz.	pts.

Marrian's Beer in Wood......Rs. 80 per Hhd., just arrived ex *Fleur de Lis.*

The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1867.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—Governor.
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—Deputy-Governor.
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. AL[illegible]ES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
HARRY GEO. GO[illegible]DON, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
[illegible] GREGSON, Esq.
SAM. G[illegible], Esq., M.P.
A. C. GU[illegible], Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„ DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„ DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	„ Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„ ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	„ DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV, Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. r. J. W. Reynalds.
Solicitors. Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Soceity, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring	£7,590,968		
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,453,379		
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798		

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480	0	0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	„ 240	0	0
Net Annual Premium	240	0	0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246	0	0
Less 50 per cent. as above	„ 123	0	0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123	0	0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e. without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Bernard Hall, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Francis Tothill, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.)
11th July 1866.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at his rooms, in Rampart Row. Just landed per Ship "Veineria."

10 Cases Ham, Cheese, and Bacon by Redgate.
10 „ Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
2 „ Sunflower Oil Soap by F. S. Cleaverandson.
10 „ Fancy Honey and Toilet Soap.
2 „ Photographic Albums.
2 „ Tinned Iron Wire for Sodawater Bottles.
3 Bales Corks.

Just per Ships "Vieneria," "Daphne" and "Ava."

An Invoice of Oilmanstores of 300 Cases containing Table Venegar, Sardines, Red Herrings, Salmon Bottled Fruit, Confectionary, Salad Oil, Castor Oil, Hair Oil, Arrowroot, Tapioca, assorted Pickles, Raspberry Venegar, &c. &c.

2 Cases Merino assorted Colour.
10 „ Socks, Night Caps, Stockings, Shirts, &c &c.
On account of first purchaser:—
2 Cases Diamond Threads.
10 „ Clocks.
3 Bales White B'ankets.

On TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Clare Road, Byculla, the Furniture and effects of a Gentleman leaving this country, consisting of valuable Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room Furniture, Chinaware, Cut Glass, and Plated Goods, Brougham, Phaeton, Riding and Driving Horses, and an excellent assortment of Wine, Spirits, and Beer.—Property on view day before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at Cumbala Hill, the Furniture and Effects of a Gentleman, changing his residence, consisting of Piano, Dining, Drawing Room and Bed-Room Furniture, China Ware, Cut Glass and Plated Goods, 1 Horse and Brougham, Mail Phaeton with Horse, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 Single-seated Brougham.
1 Double Barrelled Rifle by Reilly.
1 „ „ Fowling Piece.
Fine Lunca Cheeroots of various shapes, Rs. 12 and 15 per 1,000.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twists, and other Sundries, &c. Any Cariages and Horses offering.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Boree Bunder Railway Station the remainder of the following unclaimed goods such as Iron Treasury Chest, Accounts Books, Teak Beams, Iron Rail, Cotton and Brick-Machines, Shawls, Teak wood Planks, Firewood, Rafters, Wearing Apparel, Opium, cases of Hams and Cheese, Iron Wire, Pictures, Brass ware, Piece Goods, and many other miscellaneous articles.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT MAZAGON NEXT TO THE P. & O. COMPANY'S OLD DOCKYARD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Saturday next, the 25th Instant, the household furniture, &c., of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe. Comprising Tables, Chairs, Coaches, Side Board, Chests of Drawers, Presses, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Screens, Whatnots, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Carpets, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Cut Glass Ware, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, An English Stove with Apparatus complete, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, a Consignment of Music consisting of Vocal and Instrumental Selections from favourite Operas,—Popular Pieces by the best Composers, and a quantity of Dance Music, the whole will be assorted into lots of a dozen selected pieces for the convenience of amateurs.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY MESSRS. BENNETT & Co., ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 28TH DAY OF MAY, 1867, AT THEIR ROOMS, IN FORBES STREET, FORT, IN ONE LOT AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Assets of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited), consisting of certain debts partly secured by shares together with such securities and the right to receive the proceeds thereof. The particulars of the said debts together with the securities can be ascertained on application to the Liquidators of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) at their office, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort.

NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, } Liquidators.
GOVIND BALCRUSTNA, }
13th May, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, CARRIAGE, &c., AT STORM HALL, MAZAGONE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Storm Hall, Mazagone, the Elegantly carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c, of ("A gentleman changing his residence)" comprising rich Cut Glass ware, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Cruet, Egg, Liqueur and Pickle Frames, Salver, Tea Set, Centre Piece, Cutlery, Sets of Blackwood Camp Tables in 2 and 5 Pieces, Sideboard, Table Argand Lamps, Dinning-room arms and without arms Chairs, Folding and door Screens, Square Ottomon, Circular, Pier, Card, Side and other Tables, Conversaction and reclining Couches, Easy, Predieu, and drawing-room Chairs, Whatnots, Bookcases, Hatstand, Footstools, Chiffonier, Teapoys, Pictures, Table Ornaments Carpets, Bronze Hanging 3 and single light Lamps, Four Posts Beadstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet, and Cheval Glasses, Washing and Dressing Tables, Camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, Clothes, Baskets, Bathing Tubs, Commodes, Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An Elegant English Built Brougham.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 2 days before the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c, AT CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD, ADJOINING TO "APNA COTTAGE."

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at a Bungalow, at Parell adjoining to "Apna Cottage," handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, a set of Spoons and Forks, in Mahogany Case, Dessert, Knives and Forks, Cruet Egg, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Candlesticks, Tea Tray, Tea Set, Salver, Centre Piece, Claret Jug, Butter Pot, handsome Plated single 2, 3, 4 and 6 light Hanging Argand Chandeliers, Globe Lamps, Hall Lanterns, Wall Shades, Richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Dining, Sofa, Pier, Card and other Tables, Chairs, Couches and Sofas, Tea Poys, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Screens, Sideboard, Bedstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, a seat Square Pianoforte by Broadwood, New China Mattings in Rolls, Table Ornaments, Vases, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense and Godown Articles, Garden Gas Lamps, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view four days previously.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at the residence of A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq., C. S., at Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, valuable Household Furniture, Lamps, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

TO LET.—A dry and airy Godown, 72 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 15 feet high. Rent moderate. Apply to undersigned.

TO LET.—A suite of Rooms over BENNETT & Co.'s Rooms.

4 Large Rooms 75 feet by 30.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.
4 Travelling Cranes capable of lifting one Ton each, just landed.
No. 5, Forbes Street. BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1867.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Mess, Commission and General Agents, No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort.

M. J. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Messes, Families and the General Public to their fresh, new and varied Stock of Wines, Beer, Spirit of most approved Brands and best Oilmanstores and general merchandise now offered for sale at thier above establishment, for which a trial is solicited. The prices will be found as low as possible consistent with the superior quality of articles supplied.

Crosse and Blackwell's best fresh oilmanstores consisting of Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pattis, Jam, Jellies, Tart Fruits Syrup, Crystalized Fruit Prunes, Turkey Figs, &c. &c., Gillon's celebrated Preserved Provisions, Potted Meat and Paste.

Superior Batch of Best Tea direct from China. Fresh Batch of best Trichinopoly Cheroot and a small consignment of Meerschaum Pipes.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1867.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, the Property of a Gentleman left the Presidency, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Campherwood Chest of Drawers, Hat Stands, Towel Horses, and Tea Poys, Plate and Plated Ware, a Plated Egg Boilers, a Letter Copying Press with Table, a pair new Buggy Lamps with spare Glasses and Socket, Pictures, Books, Table Ornaments, and a variety of other Articles.

ALSO,

By order of the Administrator General, the Effects of the late Mr. W. H. Orr, deceased, consisting of a Double Barrelled Gun in Case by Mortimer, a Revolver, a first-rate Theodalite on Stand, a Box of Spirit Levil Books, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1867. No. 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED DOUBLE, FIVE, EIGHT & TWELVE LIGHT CHANDELIERS, RICH PIER GLASSES, DOUBLE & SINGLE WALLSHADES, &c., AT THE GODOWN, UNDERNEATH MESSRS. LINDLEY & WARREN, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. The property of a Gentleman changing his residence. The same comprises 12, 8, 5, 2 and Single Light Hanging Chandeliers and Argand Lamps with drops, Rich Pier Glasses in gilt frames, Blackwood and Mahogany Pier Tables with Marble Slabs, Sofa and Dewan Couches with Damask and Chintz linings, China, Japaned, and Mahogany Chairs, Single and Double Branched Wallshades with drops, two large size Glass door Cupboards, Glassware, Plated Articles, Table Ornaments and Vases, English Brussels Carpets, Pillar Lamps, Camp and Dining Tables, Globe Lamps, Pictures, one English Rosewood Writing Table with Drawers, one English Clock, Garden Benches, Dispense Tables and Cupboards, Books, and Sundry Articles, &c. &c.

Also, a nearly new Handsome Light Sociable Coach with Basketwork side Pannels by Wm. Combe.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of Sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One Self-driving Phaeton by "Edwin Kesterton."
One very light single Horse Brougham by "Windover."
A quantity of Beer, &c., McEmans.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the powers contained in a certain mortgage indenture bearing date the 7th day of January, 1867, executed by CRUSTNARAO WASSOODEW to WIZBHOOKUNDASS HURIBHOY, the MORTGAGEE, will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction on the dates hereinafter mentioned, for particulars and conditions of sale and plans of the properties, apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned solicitors for mortgagees.

LOT 1.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M., in the premises, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND admeasuring 2,157 square yards or thereabouts, with the message, tenement or dwelling house and out-houses thereon situate at Breech Candy without the Fort of Bombay.

LOT No. 2.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst, at 3 P. M, at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, all those several pieces or parcels of SALT BATTY FIELDS admeasuring 86,940 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Matoonga, without the Fort, near the Garden of the late Mr. Juggonathjee Sunkersett.

LOT No. 3.

Immediately after

Two GARDENS with Water-wells and Trees standing thereon admeasuring 58,055 square yards or thereabouts situate at or near Sion Fort. KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following:—

8 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 „ „ Madapollams.
4 „ „ Jacconets.
2 „ „ T. Cloths.
3 Cases Striped Muslin.
5 „ T. Red Chintz.
4 „ do. Scarfs.
2 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
2 Cotton Cleaning Machines.

AT 3 P. M.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Hormusjee Ja[illegible]setjee Botleywalla Sons & Co., Policy of Assurance on [illegible] life of Mr. E. T. G. Pearson, an Uncovenanted Assista[illegible] Secretary, Judicial Department.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, SHAPING MACHINES, SAW AND SAW BENCHES, GARDEN PUMPS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, BRICK AND TILE MAKING MACHINE, BOLTS, AND NUTS, &c. &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, sale to commence at 2 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the premises of Messrs. A. Laing and Son, Engineers, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. Horizontal Steam Engines, condensing ditto, Saw Spindles, circular Saw Benches, double and single chamber brick and tile-making Machines, double multiplying Jeweller's Roller and Brakes, Stamping Machines, Garden and Force Pumps, Boiler Trucks, Stroke Shaping Machines, Self-acting and Surfacing Lathe Hydraulic Presses, Cast Iron Pullies, Stocks, and Dies, Machine patent Belting, wrought-iron Bends, Crosse Ties, and Cocks, of various sizes.

Catalogues with full particulars specifying sizes, power, &c., will shortly be published.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following properties will be submitted to Public Auction on their respective premises, on the date hereinafter described, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., by order of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Cassum Abdool Guney, Abdool Guney Cassum, Meah Ahmed Cassum, Rabea Bebee, the wife of Mahomed Hussun, and Khatya Bebee, the wife of Mahomed Fukeer Mahomed, the Mortgagees.

LOT 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P. M., with premises, all that the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Mortgagees, in all that piece of Furzundaree ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, consisting of 3 Compartments, situate near the Fish Bazaar, in Syed Abdool Rahamon Street, otherwise called Bangle Bazaar, containing by admeasurement 270 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed under No. 118, and bounded as follows:—On the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by Syed Abdool Rahamon Street, on the north by the house of Borah Tyebjee Bhoymea, and on the south by house of Jumnadass Vurjeewundass.

LOT 2.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises:—All that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, consisting of four Compartments, situate in Chinch Bunder, 1st Street, containing by admeasurement 319 square yards, or thereabouts, and under No. 7, and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—and bounded as follows:—On the east by Public Road, on the west by property of Cassum Abdool Guney, on the south by property of Nursey Natha, and on the North by Chinch Bunder, 1st Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following properties will be submitted to Public Auction on their respective premises on the date hereinafter described by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., by order of the mortgagee on account and at the risk of Cassum Abdool Gunny, the Mortgager.

LOT 1.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P. M., all that piece of Ground called Heelvar with the messuage, tenement, Chawl or range of Buildings consisting of 10 Compartments and one Warehouse with a vacant piece of ground adjoining thereto situate at Chinch Bunder without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 4,693 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 28 and 29 and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 271 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the properties of Cussum Natha, Jehangeer Bajunjee, and David Hakim, on or towards the south by Chinch Bunder first Street, on or towards the east by properties of Hormusjee Ruttonjee Choja, Purdhan Rowjee, Bhim Mahadewjee, Sittabace, Widow, and Premjee, and on or towards the west by Dongree Tumtun Poora Street.

LOT 2.

Immediately after all that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement or range of Buildings consisting of 3 Compartments situate at Chinch Bunder, Fort Street, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts assessed under No. 8 and standing in the books of the Collector of quit and ground rents under No. 1221 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by Chinch Bunder, first Street, on or towards the South by Charitable Property of Nursey Natha, on or towards the east by property of the late Hoorbaee, wife of the Mortgagee, and on or towards the west by property of Choja Lilla Purdhan and swipers' passage.

LOT 3.

On Thursday, the 6th June, at 4 P. M., on the premises:—All that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house of 4 Compartments, situate at Mamur Wada, in Govely Street, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 440 square yards or thereabouts and under No. 104, and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 718 and bounded as follows:—On the East by Sweepers' passage, on the west by 1st Mamur Wada Street, on the north by property of Meeya Esmael Hakim, and on the south by property of Jaffer Sulaman.

FOR SALE.

A strong Grey Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14¼ high up to any weight, a good hunter, and has been ridden by a Lady.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 13½ up to 11 stone, sound, quiet, and carries a Lady. High Caste and very showy.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 14¼ sound, and quite in saddle and harness, has also carried a Lady.

N.B.—The above may be seen by giving two hours' notice.

REDUCED TO Rs. 20 PER DOZEN.

PORT WINE.—But a few dozen of this superior Wine, hitherto priced at Rs. 24, being now left the price is reduced to Rs. 20 per dozen to close consignment.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

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